The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
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THE FIRE BY THE SEA.

The following lines will be recognized by the readers of Alice Cary's poems as among the most beautiful of the many graceful stanzas from her pen. Those not familiar with her works will gather therefrom some idea of the style of the lamented authoress:

There were seven fishers with nets in their hands,
And they walked and talked by the seaside sands;
Yet sweet as the sweet dew-fall
The words they spake, though they spake so low,
Across the long, dim centuries flow,
And we know them, one and all—
Aye, know them and love them all.

Seven sad men in the days of old,
And one was gentle, and one was bold,
And they walked with downcast eyes;
The bold was Peter, the gentle was John,
And they all were sad, for the Lord was gone,
And they knew not if he would rise—
Knew not if the dead would rise.

The live long night, till the moon went out,
In the drowning waters they beat about;
Beat slow through the fogs their way;
And the sails dropped down with clinging wet,
And no man drew but an empty net,
And now 'twas the break of the day—
The great glad break of the day.

"Cast your nets on the other side—"
('Twas Jesus speaking across the tide)—
And they cast and were dragging hard;
But that disciple whom Jesus loved,
Cried straightway out, for his heart was moved:
"It is our risen Lord—
Our Master, and our Lord!"

Then Simon, girding his fisher's coat,
Went over the nets and out of the boat—
Aye! first of them all was he;
Repenting sore the denial past,
He feared no longer his heart to cast
Like an anchor into the sea—
Down deep in the hungry sea.

And the others, through the mist so dim,
In a little ship came after him,
Dragging their net through the tide;
And when they had gotten close to the land
They saw a fire of coals in the sand,
And, with arms of love so wide,
Jesus, the crucified!

'Tis long, and long, and long ago,
Since the rosy lights began to flow
O'er the hills of Galilee;
And with eager eyes and lifted hands
The seven fishers saw on the sands
The fire of coals by the sea—
On the wet, wild sands by the sea.

'Tis long ago, yet faith in our souls
Is kindled just by that fire of coals
That streamed o'er the mists of the sea;
Where Peter, girding his fisher's coat,
Went over the net and out of the boat,
To answer, "Lov'st thou me?"
Thrice over, "Lov'st thou me?"

A WOMAN'S SONG TO WOMAN.

Ply the needle, swing the broom,
Tidy up the littered room,
Patch the trowsers, darn the shirt,
Fight the daily dust and dirt;
All around you trust your skill,
Confident of kindness still.

Stir the gruel, knead the breed;
Tax your hands, and heart, and head;
Children sick and household hungry;
(Though some thougtless words have stung you)
All are waiting on your will,
Confident of kindness still.

Never mind the glance oblique,
Never cause of coolness seek,
Never notice slight or frown,
By your conduct live them down
All at last will seek your skill,
Confident of kindness still.
Lift your heart and lift your eyes,

Let continual prayer raise;
Think of all the Savior's woe
When he walked with man below,
How poor sinners sought his skill,
Confident of kindness still.

Sing the song and tell the story
Of the Savior's coming glory,
To the children whom he blesses
With your guidance and caresses;
Who for all things wait your will,
Confident of kindness still.

Feed the hungry and the weak,
Words of cheer and comfort speak,
Be the angel of the poor,
Teach them bravely to endure,
Show them thus the father's will,
Confident of kindness still.

Gratitude may be your lot,
Then be thankful; but if not,
Are you better than your Lord,
Who endured the cross and sword,
From those very hands whose skill
Waited ever on his will.

Noble is a life of care
If a holy zeal be there;
All your little deeds of love
Heavenward helps at last may prove,
If you seek your father's will,
Trusting in his kindness still.

THE GUARDIAN ANGELS.

BY MILLIE W. CARPENTER

I.

White curtains drape the window-pane;
The wind is up with furious rout,
And tries the trees with awful strain,
And twists the golden vane about.
White storm is on the flags without.
Behind the pane a lamp burns clear;
A voice is singing, low and sweat,
A fireside song, sweet to love's ear.
Oh, busy hands and dancing feet!
Be thankful for such safe retreat
From the foul storm, and dangerous street.

II.

Shut in by curtains warm and white,
That seem like some dear, heavenly gate,
Are warmth and peace and love and light,
Where truth and wifely duty wait,
A red fire glimmers in the grate;
A flame shoots up, but quickly dies;—
It shows the mingled doubt and pain
In the sweet face and tender eyes
That peer with long and anxious strain
Beyond the curtain window-pane,
Into the night and frozen rain.

III.

Oh, loving eyes! shine clear and bright,
And watch the wayward feet that roam
Across the dark waste of the night,
And light them safely, surely home.
The snow heaps high with crust and foam.
Shine brighter yet, dear watching eyes,
While wind and tempest writhe and rack
Where the night's hidden danger lies.
Dear eyes, no sweet allurement lack,
But guide the wanderer safely back
Home by the white snow's spotless track.

—N. Y. Citizen.

THE CHUMS.

Tom Baker and I were better friends than most twin brothers are, yet we were not akin to each other any more than you or I. We hunted together, we fished together, we roomed together, we slept together, we ate together and I am ashamed to say that once in a while we drank together a bottle of port or sherry.

Tom and I were loafers, yes, regular built loafers. We had nothing to do and didn't like to do that any oftener than we could help it. Some folks don't like loafers. Well I never liked but one, that was Tom Baker. I loved him. He was my partner in everything, my other self, my shadow. You know I'm not much account for anything; well, neither was Tom. We had been to California together and got enough gold to live off the interest, and that's how it happened that we always had good duds on and kept ourselves spruce like.

I own up that Tom played poker a good deal in California, and as for me, I took a game or two of seven-up. But that's been a long time ago, and needn't be mentioned at all.

Tom and I were just of an age to the day—just of one size, and somewhat alike in the face. Don't know but Tom was rather the best looking of the two; likely he was.

Many's the time we've been in danger together, Tom and I, and it so happened that he saved my life twice or three times. O, well, we are all wraped up in each other, bound together by cords of that kind of affection that breaks but with breaking hearts. Strange how two great rough men should love one another as Tom and I did.

We had our batchelor quarters over Beekman bank, just opposite Mrs. Malone's boarding-house. Our windows were a little higher from the ground than those of the boarding-house, and it so happened that we often sat smoking, with our feet elevated, looking over at the lady boarders and making remarks about them. I remember that one of them was a slim old maid, of whom Tom never tired talking about, in his dry way, often reminding me that she looked like a yard of calico wrapped around a bundle of fishing-rods. But this doesn't belong to my story; I'm always getting off the subject.

One day Tom sat at one window and I at the other. I recollect that we had got a fresh box of cigars that day, good ones as ever I set teeth on. Tom was gazing dreamily through his smoke out across the street, and I was gazing just as dreamily at Tom. It was an August morning, hot as fire, and not a breath of air that would stir a feather. We had off our coats and vests, our shirt sleeves rolled up and our collars thrown open. All was still down in the street. O, it was red hot out doors, and still a heating.

Suddenly Tom started a little. I thought he had burned his finger, for he was knocking the ashes from his cigar, but slowly a look of wonder spread over his big, good-humored face. His eyes dilated pleasantly, he stroked his beard and smiled, gazing steadily across the little sea of smoke rolling off before him.

"Look, Ned, look!" said he in a half whisper, motioning with his hand very lightly in the direction he was looking.

I turned and saw, over in one of Mrs. Malone's windows, the loveliest girl that ever did live. Yes, sir, I stick to it, she was sweeter and more beautiful than anybody's angel—twice as pretty as two angels Tom used to say, but Tom would joke, you know.

"A new boarder, I reckon," said I, feeling a curious shiver of admiration go over me from toe to crown.

"S'pose so," added Tom. "Isn't she a neat one, though."

I thought she was, and so said to Tom. But the girl happened to let her great hazel eyes wander over to our windows, and seeing us, she disappeared like a jack-o'-lantern.

"Crackee-ee!" cried Tom. "What a bird she is! Must ha' got away from some menagerie, Ned."

"Come straight from heaven, more like," said I.

"Bah! get out your banjo, and sing me a solo. None of your sentimentals to me; and Tom lit a fresh *figaro*.

"I sang "Kiss me Through the Garden Fence," Tom joined his splendid baritone to the chorus. Just as we were ending the song, and the accompaniment was swelling, rich and loud, on the final "D" cord, I saw the girl again stand close to the window, as if listening to our music.

"There she is again, the little witch!" I half whispered to Tom.

"Well, she's not going to hurt anybody," he answered; let's sing 'Little Nell,' for her benefit."

So we sang the song and several others. Finally, our little beauty disappeared entirely, and we saw her no more that evening.

I'm afraid you can't fully understand just how such matters stood betwixt Tom and me. We'd ha' died for each other; that's it, and no doubt of it. Tom would joke. He was better on a joke than I was; though, for that matter, I wasn't slow. I have never seen Tom's equal for friendship. He'd ha' cut his head to do me a favor, so he would.

Well, after that we saw our girl at the window most every day. I own that I watched for her constantly. As for Tom, he whistled, and grunted, and made as if he didn't care whether he saw her or not. I stood it just as long as I could; and finally I stepped over to Mrs. Malone's, one evening, and managed to get an introduction to Miss Victorine Saunders—the young lady's name, sir; pretty name, too.

I don't think it would be prudent to try to describe my feelings when for the first time I took a seat face to face with that wee fairy of a girl. My heart just galloped about loose in my breast. Once it got into my throat and staid there some time just a rolling over and over. I think my face must have changed color fifty times in a minute.

Can't remember what I said nor what she said, but I had a pleasant sort of a time for the hour I staid. Miss Saunders was a niece of Mrs. Malone. She was a chatty little thing with the most expressive face in the world, but roguish, bless my life! Why, sir, her eyes just danced in her head.

"Call again, Mr. Duncan," she said, as she rose to bid me good evening. I left that house feeling lighter than cork and sweeter than sugar. Music hummed in my ears—joy leaped through my veins.

On the steps that led to our rooms I met Tom. I looked right straight into his eyes and there I saw just a little bit of a cloud, just a a faint gleam of displeasure.

We ran up stairs side by side, our feet spatting sharply on the steps. When we reached our room Tom sat down and hauled out a newspaper to which for half an hour he paid strait attention. I got out my banjo and sang—"Kiss me Quick."

Presently Tom leaned back in his chair and laughed loud and long, then he read aloud the anecdote that had so tickled him. For my part I didn't think it very funny at all.

Next morning I proposed a fishing. Tom said he had a big headache, so I went alone, leaving him smelling vigorously of a camphor bottle. In all my life I had never before known him to have the headache.

Pshaw such a fishing as I had. Not a nibble did I get. The brook bubbled lazily, and the wind hummed sleepily away up in the white sycamore trees. A little bit of a bird with yellow wings and a red throat sat on a swinging branch and sang, "Chip-a-ree, victorine" all the time, and a tiny nest was hard by, just chuck full of young ones.

I staid by the brook an hour, thinking how happy it would be to have a nest like that little bird, with some one to sing around it like a bee around a flower. Then I wound up my line and walked toward town, while fainter and fainter grew the voice of the red-throat, "Chip-a-ree, Victorine!"

When I reached the foot of the stairway to our attic, I glanced over toward the boarding house of Mrs. Malone. Some one came out of the door. It was Tom. I saw by the smile on his face that his headache was not so severe as it had been.

I ran up to our room, put away my fishing rod, and was singing, "Bury me under a pile of straw," when Tom came in. I did not look up, but just picked away at those strings with might and main, the banjo fairly talking.

"Umph!" said Tom, taking a cigar and raking a match on the wall. "Catch any fish?"

"No," said I "Did you?"

Tom sucked away at his cigar as if he did not hear me.

"How's your headache?" I added.

He looked at me sharply for a second. Then wagging his head dolorously, he replied:

"Did ache awfully. Like to a bursted."

Well, time ran on slowly and deliciously; but somehow I didn't enjoy it just as I ought to. Tom and I played a funny game. It was laughable. Whenever my back was turned Tom was over at Mrs. Malone's. Whenever Tom's back was turned I was there.

Now, then, I loved Tom. I'd a died for him. Good old Tom, I'll never have another such a friend. No, sir; his like's not to be found at all.

Well, day after day Tom went over to talk with Victorine, and day after day I went to talk to her. Day after day she grew sweeter and prettier, day after day Tom's face grew sallower, and day after day my face grew thinner.

Down in my heart I pitied Tom, and just as deeply I pitied myself. Sometimes the good spirit in my heart plead with me to give way and let Tom have Victorine, but how could I? He had saved my life more than once, but what was life before I saw *her!*

Filled with conflicting emotions, I sat one evening alone in our room. Tom, I knew, was over at Mrs. Malone's. Stronger than ever my good spirit was arguing with me. I was thinking how happy Tom and I had been together since our boyhood. Must I make him wretched now?

While I was thinking Tom came in. His face was yellow as saffron.

"Ned," said he, taking my hand in both his, "I have been talking with Victorine, and I have told her that she must not think of me any more. For *your* sake, Ned, I have done this. Go to her, Ned, and may you and she be happy!"

Tom's voice was hollow and strange like.

My heart leaped into my mouth. I couldn't say a word. I just wrung Tom's hand like fury. I loved him more than ever—noble, generous Tom!

I hardly knew anything till I was knocking at Mrs. Malone's door. Victorine opened it herself, and it was her own sweet voice that said "come in."

As I followed that little fairy into the parlor, something said to me, "Tom, Tom; poor Tom!"

Suddenly a resolve entered my breast. I would be generous. I would return Tom's sacrifice. I would plead for him.

I own that my voice shook as I began.

"Miss Victorine," said I, "you have just had a conversation with my partner, my friend."

"Yes, sir."

"Will you let me plead for him?" I faltered.

"It's useless," she replied rather coldly.

"Then," said I, passionately, catching up her pretty little white hand, "let me plead for myself!"

She snatched away her hand, and stood bolt upright on the floor.

"Sir," said she, "You and your friend must be crazy! I have treated you civilly, nothing more. I love neither of you, and have given you no reason to think I do. I told your friend this, and asked him to tell you so. Good evening." So saying, she sailed out of the room like a rose leaf in the wind.

I stood up in the middle of the floor awhile then I bolted out and went over to our room, thinking a good deal as I went.

"Tom, Tom!" said I rushing into the room.

I was answered by as hateful a snore as ever I heard. There lay Tom on the bed fast asleep with his boots on, and his mouth open. Near him sat a chair, and in the chair sat a bottle, and on the bottle were the words: "Ho, for Pike's Peak!" That bottle had the smell of brandy.

Strange, there wasn't a drop left for me.

A Problem Solved.

Last Sunday two gentlemen were standing on a street corner in Stonington, Conn engaged in conversation, when one of them remarked to the other; "How plain one can hear the ringing of the church bells in Mytic, this morning; did you notice it?" "Yes," was the reply; "I have noticed of late that the sound of the bells could be heard more distinctly since the opening of the new road. You see that it has shortened the distance between the two villages." "That's so; I did not think of that till you spoke," was the reply, and they both walked on, mutually pleased with having solved the difficult question.

Anecdote of William L. Marcy.

Proctor's "Bench and Bar" contains the following anecdote of William L. Marcy:

There was a debating society connected with the Adams academy, in Leicester, Massachusetts, to which young Marcy belonged. Though very young, he was one of the chief disputants, but the partisan sentiments of the principal (Mr. Adams) prevailed in the society. In the discussions Jefferson and his principles were often assailed with great bitterness. The young student admired the rising statesman, and he repelled these attacks single-handed and alone. The ability which he displayed in his defence began to exert an influence in the institution. At length several of the students united with him and Marcy found himself the centre of a small but increasing party. Dr. Adams saw this and deemed it his duty to interfere. Accordingly, he summoned the young man before him for the purpose of expostulating with him upon the course he was pursuing, in advancing his dangerous political sentiments. To his surprise, he found the young Democrat as firm and unflinching in his presence as he was in the debate. It was in vain that the good doctor reasoned, threatened and cajoled. He was met with arguments which puzzled him to answer, and which were firmly but modestly maintained. At length Mr. Adams saw that matters must be brought to a decided point.

"Am I to understand, then," said he, "that you are determined to openly advocate the cause and principles of that infidel, Jefferson, here in this institution?"

"If I hear him or his principles openly attacked I shall certainly defend him. If, however you will forbid all allusion to politics here. I will most cheerfully subscribe to the rules," said Marcy.

"It is my duty, sir, to expose error and wickedness in all ways, and in every manner, and to teach my pupils to do the same, and, therefore, cannot establish such a rule," said the doctor.

"Then, sir, if you allow one class of students to discuss politics, you should give others the same privilege," said the young man.

"No, sir; not when one side proposes to advocate infidelity and all manner of evil," said the doctor.

"Who is to be the judge as to what political principles are erroneous?" asked Marcy.

"I am, sir; and to be plain, you must abandon all public utterance of your sentiments here."

"And if I do not obey this order, what is to be the consequence?"

"You will be expelled from the institution, sir," said the doctor, with some warmth.

"This is bigotry and in justice, Dr. Adams, and I shall leave your institution. My father will sustain me in refusing to remain where free discussion is not tolerated—where narrow, bigoted sentiments can be advanced in the hearing of those who differ from them, and where the privilege of replying is forbidden; and as for Mr. Jefferson, his memory will be venerated long after his traducers are forgotten," said the student, the deep glow on his cheek and the fire in his eyes evincing the depth of the feelings which prompted this answer. The next day he returned home and faithfully related to his father all that occured between himself and Dr. Adams.

"You did right, just right, my boy," said the father. "Never furl your banner to rhe enemies of Thomas Jefferson, and never turn your back on the Democratic ship, which under his command is bound on a long and prosperous voyage."

Marcy soon after entered another academy, where he completed his preparatory course, and then entered Brown's University at Providence, Rhode Island, where in July, 1808, he graduated.

The Man Milliner of Paris.

The "Besieged Resident" in Paris of the London News gives these reminiscences of the impudent man-milliner Worth: Ambassadors' wives and court ladies used to go to take tea with the fellow, and dispute the honor of filling his cup or putting sugar into it. I once went into his shop—a sort of drawing-room hung round with dresses. I found him lolling on a chair, his legs crossed before a fire. Around him were a bevy of women, some pretty, some ugly, listening to his observations with the wrapt attention of the discibles of a sage. He called them up before him like school girls, and after inspecting them, praised or blamed their dresses. One, a pretty young girl, found favor in his eyes, and he told her that he must dream and meditate several days over her, in order to find the inspiration to make a gown worthy of her. "Why do you wear these ugly gloves?" he said to another: "never let me see you in gloves of that color again." She was a very grand lady, but she slipped off her gloves, and put them in her pocket with a guilty look.

When there was going to be a ball at court, ladies used to go down on their knees to him to make them beautiful. For some time he declined to dress any longer the wife of a great imperial dignitary who had not been sufficiently humble toward him. She came to him in tears, but he was obdurate, and he only consented at last to make a gown for her on the condition that she would put it on for the first time in his shop. The Empress who dealt with him, sent to tell him that if he did not abate his prices she would leave him. "You cannot," he replied, and in fact she could not, for she stood by him to the last. A morning dress by this artist, worth in reality about £4, cost £30; an evening dress, tawdry with flounces, ribbons and bad lace, could not be had under £70.

* * *

—A little boy named Knight, who recently entered a mission school in New London, was told by his teachers that he must be a good boy, and when he died he would go to Heaven. The little fellow was pleased with the prospect, and promised to be the best kind of a boy. The next Sunday he appeared in his place, looking sorrowful, and the teacher asked him if he had been a good boy. "Yes," he replied, "I've tried to be good, but it's no use. The boys say I can't go to heaven if I am ever so good." "Why do the boys say that?" asked the teacher. "They say," replied the boy, with the utmost simplicity, "there'll be no *night* there."

The Petrified Forest of California.

[From the Alta California.]

The "Petrified Forest" discovered near Calistoga, last June, or then first made known to the general public, is one of the wonders of the State. The name adopted by common usage conveys an erroneous impression, for there is no forest nor any petrified tree in a standing position. There are parts of a dozen petrified trees lying down and scattered over an area about three hundred yards square. The largest is five feet in diameter, and about fifteen feet long, with nothing to indicate what became of the remainder of the tree. In no case have any petrified branches or leaves been found, nor more than twenty feet of the trunk of any one tree. The diameters of the trunks vary from one foot to five feet, the majority being over two feet. The petrifaction is complete. All the woody fiber has disappeared, and has been replaced by a grayish crystalization that seems to consist mainly of carbonate of lime. The grain of the wood is distinctly preserved in appearance, and also in the firmness of crystalization, for the petrifications split readily with the grain, so that there is no difficulty in getting long and straight splinters. The ground near the trunks is covered with large and small splinters, which a person ignorant of the vicinity of petrification would not at first sight suppose to be of any material but ordinary wood discolored by the weather. Knot holes and fractures are found in the stone, and occasionally holes lined with transparent crystals of carbonate of lime.

One of the most singular features of this "forest" is that every stone trunk is broken across transversely, and at every break the end is not smooth as if sawn, but more smooth than a trunk broken in its vegetable condition could be. The wood had certainly turned into stone, or had been replaced by stone before the trunk broke. But the pieces are usually short—not more than two or three feet long, and the stone is strong, and a piece twelve or fifteen feet in length supported at the ends would probably not break by its own weight. We do not know that any person has broken these trunks by design, and we have no way of explaining the fractures except by supposing that the trunks were petrified while upright and were afterward broken by falling.

Major Snyder informs us that while he was Superintendent of the Buena Vista Vinicultural Company, a piece of petrified tree, about sixteen inches through and two feet long, with square ends, was found above the wine cellar which is cut into tufa; and on the adjacent vineyard of Mr. Gundlach a similar piece was found. From the Buena Vista track to the petrified forest the distance, in a direct line, is probably twenty miles, so the petrifaction of large trees and the peculiar fracture are not confined to a small space.

The tree was probably redwood. The stone splits better than the common white oak, and the grain is closer than some fir which we have looked at; and the trees are too large for any other genus growing in the neighborhood save the sequoia. In the largest tree we counted ten rings or annual layers of wood within an inch near the heart, and twenty-eight rings near the outside. The rings grow thinner as the diameter of the tree increases.

Several weeks ago we copied an account of the finding of two lizards in these petrified trees, the idea being conveyed that the lizards have been surrounded by solid stone ever since the petrifaction occurred. We are satisfied that there is no good foundation for such an idea, and that the lizards had crawled into the cracks of these petrified trees within a few months, just as they do into the crevices of any rock that gives them a convenient shelter. Instead of having lived for a hundred thousand years these little reptiles had probably not celebrated more than one anniversary of their birthday. The Petrified Forest is an important fact, and the world will probably hear much of it from learned men. It is within two hundred yards of the Calistoga and Santa Rosa stage road, and tourists leaving here in the morning can see all there is of it and be back here by noon the next day.

Death of General J. B. Magruder.

Many of our readers will hear with regret of the death of General J. Bankhead Magruder, which, as the telegraph informs us, occurred yesterday, at Houston, Texas. General Magruder was a native of Virginia, but was well known in this city, where his family at one time resided, having been himself for a long time stationed at Fort McHenry. During the Mexican war he was attached to the column under General Scott, and in command of a battery of artillery, shared conspicuously in the memorable operations which culminated in the capture of the city of Mexico. For his services in this campaign he was twice breveted—major and lieutenant colonel. At the commencement of the civil war Colonel Magruder was stationed, in command of a light battery, at Washington City, and participated in the military escort of President Lincoln on the day of his inauguration. When Virginia seceeded Colonel Magruder tendered his resignation, and was subsequently appointed a general officer in the confederate army. He commanded in the affair at Big Bethel, and afterwards for a considerable time in the neighborhood of Yorktown. After the seven day's battle around Richmond he was transferred to the command of the military department of Texas. At the close of the war he returned to Mexico with a view of taking service under the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian. Subsequently returning to this country, his experiences while in exile furnished him the materials for a highly interesting lecture, which he delivered in this and other cities. General Magruder was noted for his brilliant social qualities, and enjoyed a large measure of social popularity.—Balt. Sun.

* * *

—A decision has been rendered in Cincinnati that where persons give local reportiers items for publication which prove to be untrue and libelous, the informer is liable. Aggrieved persons may bring their actions against the informer, instead of the papers.

—A citizen of Bangor, has invented a pruning saw which promises to be of much value to orchardists. By using it there is no necessity for climbing trees and endangering both human and tree limbs, but one can comfortably stand on the ground and saw at a great height.

VARIETIES.

—A Fifth avenue husband said of his departed wife, the other day: "I shall miss her; she was a very expensive woman."

—The Bessemer process of making steel is said to have added one billion dollars to the wealth of Great Britain.

—Paris once more has theatrical amusemonts, and strangely enough the most popular play just now is called the "Siege of Paris."

—A careless printer made a dancing master's card read, "I offer my respectful shanks to all who have honored me with their patronage."

—A little girl, sent out to hunt eggs, came back unsuccessfully, complaining that "lots of hens were standing around doing nothing."

—A man died at St. Louis recently, and in his will, after stating that he "never forgot a favor," left $1000 to an individual who, ten years before, ran away with his wife.

—It is proposed in Washington to set up the statue of Professor Morse in Franklin Square—to put the statue of the lightning tamer in the square named in honor of the catcher.

—A Syracuse court has assessed the value of two young bears, lost in a railway, at $400 apiece, and the price of an infant, killed by a street car, at $200. But then bears are property, while, since the emancipation proclamation, babies ain't.

—The following announcement will be read with sorrow by the mother's many friends in America: "Birth.—Rose—On the 28th January, at Warwick Crescent, London, England, Madame Parepa, wife of Carl Rosa, of a son—stillborn."

—The other day, while the legislative committee were walking through the wards of the Lunatic Hospital of Rhode Island, one of the female patients, after looking curiously at the group, said, "Well, I declare! if there ain't the animals from Noah's ark."

—No guns were fired at Berlin in celebration of the fall of Paris. It is said that this was by the express order of the Emperor William, who forwarded a telegram directing that the salute should be deferred till the conclusion of peace.

—The Masonic Fraternity of New York are making arrangements for a formal reception of Earl De Grey and Ripon, Grand Master of the Masons of England, upon his arrival.

—In North Adams, Mass., it seems to be the fashion for bereaved relatives to come out in the newspapers with a "card of thanks" to friends and neighbors for services rendered in the hours of affliction.

—The Rothschilds of Paris clothed during the siege forty-eight thousand children, thirty-two thousand women, and twelve thousand men with woolen garments at the expense of three hundred thousand frances.

—The California pitcher plant is said to resemble in shape the unpraised head and body of an excited cobra. It possesses an extraordinary attraction for insects, especially flies who enter the body, and, being unable to extricate themselves, die there.

—A blast in a Vermont quarry, last week, in which seventeen kegs of powder were used, threw a block of marble forty feet long, thirty feet wide and eighteen feet deep, thirty feet, and broke it into innumerable pieces.

—"Extreme stinginess" is considered sufficient cause for divorce in Germany. The songstress, Agnes Schubert, who recently died in Stuttgard, had obtained a decree of separation, on that ground, from Strauss, the celebrated author of the "Life of Jesus."

—A Utica man, whose wife having undertaken to hang herself, was cut down by the neighbors, is very much incensed thereat, and "thinks that folks had better stay at home and not meddle with other people's family affairs."

—A new Chinese temple has just been finished in San Francisco. Before it was opened for worship a wooden figure of a horse supposed to belong to the gate-keeper of hell, was burned, and afterward the effigy of the gate-keeper himself was set in flames, in order to keep the evil spirit away.

—Mrs. Doolittle, of North Haven Conn., widow of the Edward J. Doolittle, while making preperations for the funeral of her husband, said in one week she also would be dead. Her words proved true, and she lies now by the side of her husband in the Episcopal cemetery.

—Several weeks since a five-year old son of Mr. Black, of Havana, Ills., got a grain of popcorn in his windpipe. A physician was called in, who professed to have removed the obstacle. But last Monday, while playing with the babe, the little fellow ran to his mother and said, "Mother; kiss me; I'm going to die." In three minutes the boy was a corpse.

—At Middleboro, Mass., on Friday, died, at the age of 80 years, Julia Ann, widow of Israel Putnam, and daughter of Samuel Osgood, who was a member of the Treasury Board under Washington, in 1789. One of Mr. Osgood's daughters married citizen Genet, and was his second wife. One of his step-daughters married De Witt Clinton, and another was the wife of his brother, George Clinton.

—It is stated that during the siege of Paris the method of making bread out of the raw wheat was carried out with success. Under the usual system, it is stated, 100 pounds of wheat yield 80 pounds of flour, from which 112 pounds of bread are made. Under the new plan of using the unground wheat, 143 pounds of bread, it is estimated can be made out of 100 pounds of wheat.

—At a social party in the Town Hall of Oldtown, Me., a few nights ago, a young lady, who wished to get a better view of the dancers, attempted to lift herself by a lamp-bracket affixed to the gallery, when its fastenings gave way, and three lamps upon it were dashed in pieces on the floor. The kerosene spread over a considerable area and ignited. A scene of terror and confusion ensued, which might have resulted fatally to some present had not a young man leaped from the gallery, regardless of the height, torn off his overcoat, and, throwing it upon the burning oil, extinguished the flames. Several other gentlemen hastened to his aid, and with the putting out of the fire, the excitement subsided.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Monday Feb. 20, 1871.

ALL the States are back again in the Union. Reconstruction ought to be finished.—*Evening Chronicle*.

Finished! The Radical leaders will not consider the job finished as long as there is anything left to steal, or one of them remains unwhipt of justice. Finished! We have only reached the conclusion of the Radical overture. The actors are behind the scenes putting on the paint for the first act.

DURING the ten years of Democratic administration from 1851 to 1861, our exports were $2,754,300,000 and our imports $2,694,100,000; excess of *exports* $60,000,000. During the ten years of Radical rule from 1861 to 1871 our exports were $3,117,100,000 and our imports $3,362,900,000; excess of *imports* $245,800,000. Comments are unnecessary.

THE vote in Paris shows that VICTOR HUGO, General GARABALDI, and LOUIS BLANC, received the highest vote, more than double that of THIERS, the vote out of Paris, and great cities which more fairly expound the wishes of the people, was the reverse of the above. The greatest enemies of France are those who seem to be the most popular with the lower strata of Paris.

THERE is a slight difference of opinion between Radicals as to what are the leading characteristics of the Radical party. RICHARD SMITH, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says "the Republican is essentially an honest party." DONN PIATT, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says "the Republican party is the party of organized rascality." Both the witnesses are Radicals of the first water, but DONN's testimony is corroborated by the facts, and SMITH's is not.

ON Friday evening last when Mr. HOAR's bill for a national system of compulsory education came up for discussion, there were but twelve members present to listen to the arguments pro and con, upon the outrageous measu re. We hope that this may be taken as a favorable omen of the fate that awaits the puritanical scheme, and that when it is voted upon, if ever, that there will not be even that number of enemies of personal liberty to record their votes in its favor.

IT is now given out that Congress will not pass an Apportionment Bill, providing for the reapportionment of Congressional districts for the next decade, and declaring how many members each State shall be entitled to under the late census. This is probably owing to the fact that the Republicans in the New York, Indiana, and Missouri delegations oppose it, as the Legislatures of those States are Democratic, and might organize the districts so that the Republicans would not carry, as at present, a majority of them. As Congressional legislation is for party and not for the benefit of the public, this is esteemed a sufficient reason for the matter to go over, and for the West and South to be deprived of the increased representation in the next Congress to which they are justly entitled by their increase of population.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

If Englishmen will treat themselves says the *World* to the expensive luxury of royalty, they must be content to pay for it. If they will encourage their Queen to supply them with unlimited princes and princesses, they should not refuse to provide for their support after they have ceased to draw their sustenance from the maternal fount. Had VICTORIA been a President instead of a Queen, she might have obviated all discussion by appointing all her relations to offices in the Internal Revenue and Consular departments. As it is, the British public should provide without grumbling for the royal beings whose existence was so warmly encouraged and whose appearance was so loudly welcomed. Since the Queen cannot appoint them to office, it is only fair that Parliament should present them with doweries.

"THE TRUTHFUL GAZETTE."

We confess to an intense admiration for the devotion that our venerable cotemporary has for the truth, and the vigor with which it demolishes liars generally. The manner in which it shows its faith by its works, is so "peculiar" at times that we cannot refrain from reproducing its efforts occasionally, by way of preventing its light from being hid under a half bushel. We extract the following from the *Gazette* of Saturday:

(From the *Gazette's* editorial of February 18th.)	(From the *Gazette's* Harrisburgh correspondence February 17th.)
Every effort on the part of Republican members to bring the question of a Constitutional Convention before the Senate, is defeated by the Democrats.	Mr. Buckalew from the Constitutional Reform Committee reported a bill for the revision of the Constitution. Mr. White announced that the minority would make a different report.

Now it so happens that Mr. BUCKALEW is a Democrat and Mr. WHITE a Radical. And yet the "oldest" can explain why the report by the former of a bill for a constitutional convention is a measure looking to its defeat. Of course it can. Having the power to change its own color daily, what is to hinder it from changing other peoples?

"TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION."

A late number of the *Industrial Record* devotes a large amount of space to a discussion of the necessity for the more thorough technical instruction of young men in the various branches of manufacture, and suggests the establishment of schools for this purpose. The idea is certainly a good one, and might be adopted with advantage if any one stood ready to endow such schools as an act of disinterested philanthrophy, but we fear our contemporary, like many other journals devoted to matters of interest to manufactures, overlooks the importance of urging upon young men desirous of engaging in manufacturing enterprises, the necessity of first learning the business which they propose to follow in the best of all schools—that of practice. Scientific training is certainly very useful to any young man who hopes to rise in his profession, and to make some substantial contribution to the progress of the world by the discovery of new and improved processes of manufacture, the utilization of material hitherto wasted, or the application of new principles and forces to the accomplishment of ends not yet compassed by human skill and ingenuity; but it is equally important, if not more so, that he should thoroughly master the practice of his trade by a faithfully served apprenticeship. Schools and colleges of technical instruction can never make a man a good mechanic, and without a thorough practical knowledge of his trade a manufacturer labors under disadvantages from the start which only a high order of mechanical talent can overcome. The system of apprenticeship, by which boys and young men were indentured to masters upon terms which required them to be thoroughly instructed in their trades, was always a good one and productive of the best result, and its practical abolition in this country has already had the effect of forcing our manufacturers to depend more upon foreign than native labor in nearly all the higher branches of productive industry.

There exists a very great difficulty at present in bringing our young men to realize or appreciate the advantages of becoming thorough masters of trades, since so much more dependence is placed upon wit than upon well trained and well developed muscle.

A cotemporary pointedly says that to a development of a more general preference among the young men of the country for the productive rather than the distributive industries, the newspaper press should devote its best energies. There is a plethora of clerks in every branch of business, and in every city their superabundance keeps the average standard of clerical wages so low as to afford but little apparent encouragement to young men to seek such positions—but we know of no trade in which skilled labor is not in demand, or in which an intelligent and thoroughly trained mechanic of good character cannot find abundant opportunities of achieving a rapid and parmanent success, if he have the right kind of enterprise and self-reliance. The field of commerce may be large, but that of manufacture and production is larger and more promising, and while the former is always sure of being filled to overflowing, the latter offers to every young man the opportunity of at least making an honest living by honest labor, even if it have for the many no higher or more attractive possibilities.

TAXATION.

Perhaps there is no subject that is more earnestly discussed at the present time, in a quiet and unobtrusive way by the masses of the people, than that of State and local taxation. It is a subject which is vitally important to all, and one in which reforms are greatly needed in all the States.

A short time since, the New York Legislature provided for a commission for the purpose of investigating the subject, and reporting any reforms that may be needed. A few days since the commission reported through its Chairman, which report was accompanied by a special message from Governor HOFFMAN, asking the Legislature to give the subject immediate consideration. The Commission prefaced its report, by stating that during the past ten years the State taxes have increased from twenty to fifty millions, although the increase of population has only been four hundred and eighty-three thousand. The following points are made upon the evils of taxation:

First, When taxation is rendered excessive by an unwise expenditure.

Second, When, through bad adjustment, the tax is made excessive.

After a thorough investigation of the matter, the Commissioners submit the following suggestions looking to a reform of existing evils:

First—That real estate be assessed at its full value.

Second—That the attempt to levy a general tax upon personal property shall be abandoned. If not, the law must be made far more stringent and severe than it has ever yet been. But no system yet devised short of torture will be effective.

Third—That the exemption of indebtedness from taxation must be abandoned, as a condition of success, in any system of taxing personal property.

Fourth—The commission would abandon the multiplication of oaths, as a security for healthful assessments.

Fifth—That [illegible] taxation of mortgages upon landed property must be given up as impracticable and injurious, because it prevents the loaning of money on the best of all securities, and drives capital from the State.

The general wisdom of these suggestions will hardly be questioned by the careful observer. While in some respects there is room for improvement, the whole would be an improvement upon the present system in vogue in most of the States. We would commend the matter to the Legislature of our own State for serious consideration.

BAYONETS FOR ELECTIONS.

Some weeks ago we called attention through the columns of THE POST, to a bill then under consideration in the House Judiciary Committee, whereby it was proposed to place all the elections in the country under the military control of the President. We then denounced it as a most infamous invasion of the people's rights, and a gigantic stride in the direction of centralization; in fact, the most startling step taken yet by the enemies of a free government. We have not yet found any reason to abate our opposition to the measure, but on the contrary feel it a duty that we owe to the public, to continue our warning against this innovation, this undisguised attempt at centralization.

On Wednesday the bill came up in the House for consideration, and was passed by a party vote—yeas 144, nays 64. During the discussion of the bill, Mr. ELDRIDGE, who was on the Judiciary Committee, declared that it was the most unwarrantable and unjustifiable measure yet proposed by Congress. It was absolutely atrocious. It had no warrant in the Constitution, no precedent except in the act to which it was amendatory. It was the crowning act of centralization and consolidation. It brushed away at once and finally, all State machinery and local authority, and substituted in their places Federal bayonets. It created a host of new offices before unknown, and filled the land with spies and informers. It sought to overawe free American citizens and control their votes by the menace of the sword and the presence at the voting precincts of soldiers of the army. It had its origin in the interests of an unscrupulous, dead and desperate party. Its very title was a false pretense if not a lie. It was a bill to prevent, hinder and delay citizens in voting. It would bring war and bloodshed. It was intended to awe men and drive them from the polls. They would not submit without a struggle. Many law-abiding citizens would feel more like firing a bullet than casting a ballot, through the paid spy and informer which this bill would place before and behind the ballot box. The hypocritical cry, let us have peace, would not avail in the face of such measure.

These are the same views expressed through these columns when the measure was originally broached. We believe, too, that such are the views entertained by a large majority of the people. The people are not bound to submit to every act that Congress may pass in violation of the spirit of our institutions, and the organic law of the land. The right to resist revolution is peculiarly inherent in the people of the United States, inasmuch as it is in consonance with the original idea upon which the government was founded.

Whenever any set of men, whether they style themselves the Congress of the United States or anything else, undertake to subvert the government, they are a revolutionary body, and as such, the people have the right to resist them in whatever manner will most certainly and effectually circumvent them in their designs. Without this right remaining in the people, our theoretically free government would not be worth a rushlight.

It has become the habit of the friends of centralization to force their usurpations and unconstitutional enactments upon the country, and then decry the evils of disturbing fixed relations and reopening old questions, when the people raise their voices against them. Thus the reconstruction acts, which are acknowledged to be unconstitutional by their authors, must not be disturbed, as it would only rouse old animosities. Whoever proposes to reinstate constitutional Government is denounced as a revolutionist by the party in power. And yet the Radical Congress does not betray the slightest disposition to refrain from its assumption of unconstitutional power. We are not among the number of those who attach much weight or importance to the cry of revolution, hurled at men who stand boldly out and demand the right of the people to be sovereign and independent, and insist upon a Republic instead of a centralized government, ruled by a central power through the intervention of the military, as is proposed in the bill under consideration.

We believe in a free government—in such a government as was intended by the founders of the Republic, and believing thus we assert the right of the people to maintain their freedom and their constitutional rights inviolate, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must, but maintain them at any hazard, and under all circumstances.

SENATORIAL honors have become cheap. Governor ALCORN, of Mississippi, who was elected to succeed the negro REVELS in the United States Senate, declines the sweet morsel, and will retire to private life. Noble ALCORN!

RADICAL POWER TO BE EXTENDED IN THE SOUTH.

Perhaps the unsophisticated sometimes imagine that the Radical hangers-on will at length become satisfied, but if there be any such, they will discover the hallucination under which they have been laboring before the Radical party goes finally out of power in 1872.

The Radical leaders have already on foot a number of schemes for extending power and patronage in the South, having for their object the suspension of the State courts and State officers on the plea that they are either unable or unwilling to enforce the laws for the suppression of violence and crime. One of these propositions which was under discussion the other day before that miserable farce, known as the Reconstruction Committee, provides that United States Commissioners shall be appointed for every county in the Southern States, with power to issue warrants and serve them through deputy marshals and to commit to jail or hold to bail for trial any person charged with intimidating others, or committing unlawful acts. Among other things, the disguising of the person or the wearing of a mask on the highway are named as felonies, to be punishable with fine and imprisonment. Secret political societies are especially to be prohibited. Another proposition if for the President to issue a proclamation, to all marauders to disband and return to their homes under pain of arrest and trial by the United States authorities. Still another bill proposes general amnesty, with proviso that any one afterwards elected to a position in the State who fails to execute the law to punish any persons who have murdered, beaten, or otherwise maltreated "loyal people," shall be deprived of such amnesty on the facts being submitted to the Secretary of State.

What could be more absurdly ridiculous than the latter proposition? Whether it will receive any serious consideration remains to be seen. We feel quite justified in saying, however, that the proposition to appoint Federal Commissioners and a myriad of hireling pimps as deputy marshals will be agreed upon as the Radical programme.

The leaders evidently intend to do some Ku-Klux legislating this year, to subserve party purposes. They can safely calculate that to overrun the Southern States with insolent hirelings of the Federal government, will create sufficient commotion to give them a pretext for putting the people under absolute military control, thus making sure of the next Presidential election.

The alleged inability to execute the laws in the Southern States is chargeable to the unprincipled men who have been put in office by this same Congress, by a system of reconstruction laws that put a premium on vice, and place the respectable members of community at the mercy of carpet baggers and scalawags. But perhaps the Radical leaders would do well to ponder the fate of HOLDEN, of North Carolina, before entering upon this new crusade. He imagined that by stirring up civil war, he could save the declining fortunes of Radicalism in his State. But an overwhelming defeat met him, and he is now on trial for the crimes that he committed so long with impunity.

THE names of the following gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Auditor General:

D. H. Neiman, Esq.,
Capt. Geo. W. Skinner,
Hon. S. T. Shugart,
Dr. A. D. Markley,
Col. John C. Everhart,
Hon. H. B. Beardslee,
Gen. W. H. H. Davis,

The following for Surveyor General:

W. T. H. Pauley, Esq,
Capt. James H. Cooper,
G. Nelson Smith, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Sanderson.

Additional names will, no doubt, be brought before the convention.

THERE appeared some time since in THE POST a paragraph stating that one of the survivors of Commodore PERRY's naval battle on Lake Erie was living in Somerset county. A correspondent writes us that another, Mr. JOHN MCCOMBS, resides in Armstrong county. He is more than eighty years of age, hale and active. He carries a scar on his hand inflicted with a boarding pike during the fight. He was a volunteer in Commodore PERRY's service.

THE Wheeling *R*[illegible] s a d is patch from the West Virginia State capital, Charleston, which says: "It is rumored that the close investigation to which the condition of the State Treasury has been subjected has revealed a deficit of ninety-three thousand dollars. The discovery creates much consternation in certain quarters, and squally times are anticipated."

The *Register* says editorially.

"What is the nature of the deficit, whether the receipts have been greater than stated, or the expenditures less, we know not. We presume that the full particulars will be forthcoming ere long, and the public will be able to ascertain where the responsibility rests. Until then, let judgment be suspended."

NOTHING to confirm the reported arrival of Dr. LIVINGSTONE in Zanzibar has been lately received in England. The belief in the Doctor's safety entertained by Sir RODERICK MURCHISON is not unfortunately, generally shared in in England.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress----Third Session.

Senate.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1871.

VALIDITY OF REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. POOL submitted various affidavits from the citizens of North Carolina to verify signatures to a remonstrance recently presented by himself against the removal of disabilities of Senator elect, Vance, and Representative elect, Waddell, of that State. The affidavits set forth that the siginitures were made by the person deputied for that purpose at a public meeting, each person coming up in person and requesting his name to be put down. This explained why they were in the same hand writing. On Mr. Pool's motion the affidavits and remonstrances were referred to the appropriate committee.

House.

WEST POINT TROUBLES.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Military Committee on the West Point Academy troubles.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, intimated his apprehension lest the action on the subject would be a precedent, and that the House would have a West Point case every session. He had no objection to the resolution authorizing the restoration of the three cadets of the fourth class, but was opposed to the second resolution, and thought the House in adopting it would be transcending its jurisdiction.

Mr. JOHNSON argued in support of the additional resolution offered by himself, ordering a court of inquiry into the conduct of the officers of the Academy. He charged that against one of the expelled cadets, (Barnes) whom he himself had nominated to the Academy, they had evinced malignity and hate, and been guilty of falsehood, and that dropping Barnes for deficiences, after a sham examination, was the most villainous portion of the whole transaction. He referred to General Upton's intimation as to the ease with which Barnes could be got rid of, and said that his (Johnson's) district had been wounded indignity, by the action of General Upton, who was not fit to occupy a position as pedagogue in a district school. He declared that the record was made up against Barnes after a false and spurious examination. It was as false as hell, as false and malignant as the heart of the scoundrel who made it.

Mr. NIBLACK eulogized the character of General Pitcher, Superintendent of the Military Academy, and said that as a brave and gallant officer, as a man of discriminating judgment, and a high sense of justice in all the relations of life, General Pitcher had no superior in the army. He would vote for the first resolution to restore the cadets to the fourth class, but he would vote against the second resolution. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter to himself from General Pitcher, invoking his (Niblack's) assistance to protect him from undeserved condemnation and from partisan malevolence, intimating that the sub-committee which made the investigation did so with strong prejudice—that their sitting did not exceed eight hours, and that although he had earnestly entreated them to examine and investigate everything relating to the discipline of the Academy, they had examined but few cadets. General Pitcher further says: I have carried a burden in the effort to harmonize the social relations between the colored cadet and his companions, which no one else in the land has attempted. That effort will prove one of magnitude to any one who attempts it. It will be realized in Washington when the honorable members are in such close relations as those under which cadets live.

Mr. SHANKS desired the people of his State to be represented in the protest against the West Point School. The school ought to be wiped out, and its interests spread among the several States, instead of being concentrated into a school for scandal, which had disgraced the nation.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Packard, of Indiana, and Mr. Stoughton, in support of the resolution, and Mr. Dyer against it.

The hour allowed for discussion having closed, Mr. GARFIELD moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, so that he might have an opportunity of addressing the House, but the motion was rejected, and the House proceeded to vote on the resolution, and the amendment offered by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, to substitute for the second resoulution of the Committee directing the expulsion of the ringleaders of the first class, and court-martialling the rest. A resolution depriving the first class, on graduation, of the customary furlough. Amendment rejected. Yeas, 97; nays, 111.

The next vote was on Mr. JOHNSON'S amendment, as an additional resolution directing a court of inquiry on the conduct of the officers of the academy. The resolution was agreed to without the yeas and nays, the vote on division being 85 to 52.

The first resolution of the Committee directing the restoration of cadets Baird, Barnes and Fleckinger, was agreed to without division.

The next vote was on the second resolution of the Committee directing the dismissal of the leaders and instigators of the first class, and the court-martialling of the others.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to lay on the table this resolution and the additional resolution offered by Mr. Johnson. Negatived, 33 to 109. The second resolution was then agreed to, yeas, 113; nays 109,

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 17.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented the credentials of Elis Saulsbury, Senator from Delaware, for six years from March 4th next, which were read and laid on the table.

Mr. HOWE, chairman of the Committee on Claims, rising to a personal explanation, proceeded to reply to an article in the *N. Y. Sun*, headed "The Red River Cotton Claim." The point which, he said, seemed to be to hold the Committee up to public reprehension, because their recommendation relating to the distributions at periods of sales of certain cotton captured by Admiral Porter's fleet, on the Red River expedition, and labelled and condemned in the Southern Illinois District Court. The charge against each member of the Committee who were named in the article referred to, of an attempt to commit an outrage, was entirely gratuitous.

Mr. DAVIS, a member of the committee, said he did not rise to a personal explanation, as he never made any. Nothing concerned him less than newspaper notices of his public course. As to the matter referred to, he thought it had been seized against law and justice, but there was no application through the committee for a remedy against those who had received part of the plunder.

APPROPRIATION BILL

Was then proceeded with.

Mr. SAWYER moved an amendment repealing the provisions inserted in the Legislative Appropriation Bill last year, on motion of Mr. Drake, which prohibited the admission as evidence in the Court of Claims, of Presidential pardon. Mr. Sawyer's amendment authorizes the admission as evidence in that Court of any pardon or amnesty granted before the suppression of the rebellion under the proclamation of the President, issued in pursuance of the act of July 17, 1862, known as the confiscation act, and before the restoration of the rights of property, where the conditions in the said acts and proclamations have been faithfully complied with, and the oaths of amnesty and allegiance maintained inviolate. This is not to apply to suits in said Court other than those arising under the act of March 12, 1863, providing for the collection of abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds within the insurrectionary districts. The Senator advocated his amendment in a long speech. He said the provision proposed to be repealed was passed in the dark hours of the night, and he believed it, and he thought the country believed it totally wrong and in violation of the plighted faith of the nation. It was the only class of claims he proposed to reach was those of men included in the proclamation of President Lincoln. These were already in the Court of Claims, but were stopped from pressing their claims by the provision now, ought to be repealed. The aggregate expense of these claims was less than $10,500,000.

Mr. TRUMBULL said while the war raged he was for making it terrible to the enemy, but under no conditions would he repudiate implied pledges in the shape of inducements held out by government to Southern people to resturn to their allegiance. He therefore favored the amendment.

Mr. BLAIR argued that the allegiance of a citizen was only due when the protection of the Government was ensured to him. That these were reciprocal terms. Through the delay of the Government in moving to the assistance of Union men in the South at the beginning of the war, disunionists were suffered to establish a defacto government, and compel the obedience of all union men within its borders. When Alexander H. Stephens made his eloquent speech in behalf of the Union, in the Georgia Convention, the reply made to him was the reading by Toombs of a paragraph from the New York *Tribune*, to the effect that if the Southern states wanted to secede, they had as much right to leave the Union as had our ancestors to withdraw their allegiance from Great Britain. He Blair remembered how the Unionists of Missouri were depressed by that article.

Mr. FENTON denied that the New York *Tribune* had ever acknowledged the right of secession. His recollection of its position was not that the secessionists had a right to take the Southern States out of the Union, but that the question should be left to be determined by a majority of the people of those States.

House.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, presented a petition in favor of the proposed Cincinnati railroad bridge, and for the division of Kentucky into two Judicial Districts.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL,

Mr. Garfield in the Chair. The general debate was limited to half an hour. The bill appropriates $27,475,000.

Mr. NIBLACK addressed the House in an argument against the interference of the military in State election, a use of the army which, in his judgment, was wholly unknown in the Constitution.

Mr. BROOKS of New York, said he was going to do what he had never done before, oppose the whole army bill. He would do it now because the army was perverted by the President of the United States. The army which had hitherto acquired its honors and glories at Yorktown, Saratoga, at Chapultepec, or in the Wilderness, or on the mountains of Tennessee was now used, and mainly used for electioneering purposes, either in Southern or Northern States. So long as the army was used or could be used for any such purposes, never, so help him God, never under any circumstances, would he vote a dollar for its support. The high respect which all the members were bound to express, if not to feel, for the President of the United States, forbade him to express that depth of indignation which he felt against him, who, on election day, dared use cannon and bayonets and threaten to slaughter his (Brooks') constituents, at a mere caprice of the marshals and supervisors, the most wretched outcast, the very seethings and scum of the gutter in the cauldron of the city of New York. No language could express the indignation he felt at him or them who had put the army of the United States on election day at the disposal of thieves and robbers.

Mr. SARGENT used against the Democrats the correspondence between Governor Haight, of California, and President Johnson for the use of the military to carry the last Presidential election in California for Seymour and Blair, and said that it would hardly be believed that the same Governer Haight had recently published a letter announcing himself as a candidate for re-election, and that one of his plans was opposition to military interference in elections.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. Sargent whether he was in favor of it.

Mr. SARGENT said he was in favor of it under such circumstances, as in the Sixth ward, New York, but even if he were not, the Democratic party had shown in the illustrious instance referred to, that it was.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, rose to reply, but the Speaker taking the chair, announced that the hour of two o'clock having arrived, the business before the House, according to a recent rule, was the business of the District of Columbia. The report of the Conference Committee on the bill creating a territorial government for the District of Columbia was taken up and agreed to. The bill now goes to the President for approval.

The next bill taken up for action was the bill providing a uniform system of education for the District of Columbia.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, argued against that feature of the bill by which the government contributes one-half of the expense of the system.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Florida, who had charge of the bill, remarked that every State had received public land for school purposes, but no such aid had been given to the District of Columbia; besides the school children in the District of Columbia were one-third of them the children of government employees, who owned no property and paid no taxes in the District.

Continued on 7th Page.

From The Atlantic for March.

MARGUERITE.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY, 1760.

The robins sang in the orchard, the buds into blossoms grew;
Little of human sorrow the buds and the robins knew:

Sick, in an alien household, the poor French neutral lay,
Into her lonesome garret fell the light of the April day,

Through the dusty window curtained by the spider's warp and woof,
On the loose-laid floor of hemlock, on oaken ribs of roof,

The bed-quilt's faded patchwork, the teacups on the stand,
The wheel with flaxen tangle as it dropped from her sick hand:

What to her was the song of the robin, or warm morning light,
As she lay in the trance of the dying, heedless of sound or sight?

Done was the work of her hands, she had eaten her bitter bread;
The world of the alien people lay behind her dim and dead.

But her soul went back to its child time: she saw the sun o'erflow
With gold the Basin of Minas and set over Gaspereau.

The low, bare flats at ebb-tide, the rush of the sea at flood
Through inlet and creek and river, from dike to upland wood;

The gulls in the red of morning, the fish-hawk's rise and fall,
The drift of the fog in moonshine over the dark coast wall.

She saw the face of her mother, she heard the song she sang,
And far off, faintly, slowly, the bell for vespers rang:

By her bed the hard-faced mistress sat smoothing the wrinkled sheet,
Peering into the face so helpless and feeling the ice-cold feet.

With a vague remorse atoning for her greed and long abuse,
By care no longer heeded and pity too late for use.

Up the stairs of the garret softly the son of the mistress stepped,
Leaned over the head-board, covering his face with his hands, and wept.

Out spake the mother who watched him, sharply, with brow a frown,
"What! love you the papist, the beggar, the charge of the town?"

"Be she papist, or beggar, who lies here, I know and God knows
I love her, and fain would go with her wherever she goes!

"O mother! the sweet face came pleading, for love so athirst;
You saw but the town-charge; I knew her God's angel at first."

Shaking her grey head, the mistress hushed down a bitter cry;
And, awed by the silence and shadow of death drawing nigh,

She murmured a Psalm of the Bible, but closer the young girl pressed
With the last of her life in her fingers, the cross to her breast.

"My son, come away," cried the mother, her voice cruel grown.
"She is joined to her idols like Ephraim; let her alone!"

But he knelt with his hand on her forehead, his lips to her ear,
And he called back the soul that was passing: "Marguerite, do you hear?"

She paused on the threshold of heaven; love, pity, surprise,
Wistful, tender, lit up for an instant the cloud of her eyes.

With his heart on his lips he kissed her, but never her cheek grew red,
And the words the living long for he spake in the ear of the dead.

And the robins sang in the orchard where buds to blossoms grew;
Of the folded hands and the still face, never the robins knew!

◆

Vesuvius in Eruption—A New Crater.

A correspondent of the London Times writes from Naples, under date of Jan. 16: A few days only have elapsed since you heard that Vesuvius was emitting flames. Hitherto they have been little more than a flash in the pan, but they promise or menace something on a larger scale, and visitors are gratified by the spectacle, such as it is. For upward of a year our mountain has been growling and shaking, and though there has been no accomplished fact in this neighborhood, still this agitation was regarded as the indication of disaster at some distance. Palmieri inquired of his seismometer, and the instrument interpreted these movements as signs of earthquakes in the Clabrias, Romagna and elsewhere, and everything happened as the Professor foretold. Indeed, the sensitiveness and correctness of the seismometer have now been so well tested that the Goverment has consulted Palmieri as to what parts of the kingdom it would be well to place them in, and by his advice they are to be fixed at various railway stations in Romagna, Calabria and elsewhere.

As yet there is not much to be seen on the summit of Vesuvius; but at intervals of a minute flames burst out with greater or less violence, as if propelled by the respirations of a giant. Some changes have been effected in the form of the mountain. Near the base of the cone, which was formed in 1868, and of which Prof. Phillips has given a good report, a new mouth has been opened toward the north, at the summit of Vesuvius, and from this lava has been ejected as far ar the sides of the cone in the direction of the Atrio del Cavallo. The general reader may not understand these details, but those who have studied the history and form of our mountain will recognize each feature with interest. Giovanni Cozzoline, the principal guide, writes to me as follows, and surely the man whose meat and drink is Vesuvius should know all about it.

"On the night of the 12th inst., a new crater was opened about midnight, under the grand cone toward Somma. It sends forth a large column of fire, and from the 10th to the 12th of January the grand principal cone was filled with fire to its very edge. Besides this new cone, two others existed previously, which sent out columns of stones, but these have relaxed in their activity, as though willing to divide the labor with their newly-constituted neighbor. Shocks are frequently felt, and are sufficently strong to cause houses in the neighborhood to tremble but beyond awakening some degrees of trepidation they have produced no other consequences. Vesuvius is still covered with snow, as are all the mountains near Naples and as far as the eye can see; but over the white mantle one can trace a black line marking the course of the lava." "This," says Palmieri, "is a first phase of the increase of the eruption, preceded as usual by the unfailing indications of the seismograph and of the apparatus of variation."

The Professor is of this opinion that this agitation indicates the cessation of the period of earthquakes which for some months have shaken Europe, and Italy especially. If so, we may expect a grand blow up, and visitors will not be disappointed in their hopes of witnessing a magnificent spectacle. Hitherto Palmieri has been marvellously successful in his predictions; we have yet to see whether he will be equally so as regards the future. Vesuvius, as far as I can tell, may be blowing its head off this morning, for it is covered with such dense clouds, and such a persevering rain is falling, that it is impossible to distinguish any object beyond a mile, and such is the weather we have had for two months; it has been most atrocious.

◆

—General Knox, a noted Maine stallion, sixteen years old, has been sold to New York parties for $10,000.

The Pigeon Mails.

The London Times gives an interesting account of the ingenious device by which the matter of two whole pages of that journal was transmitted from London to Paris. The pages of the paper which contained communications to relatives were photographed on thin and almost transparent paper, and about one inch and a half long and one inch wide. By the naked eye, there could be seen on these impressions only two legible words, "The Times," and six narrow brown bands, representing the six columns of printed matter, forming a page of the journal. Under the microscope, however, the brown spaces became legible, and every line of the newspaper was found to have been distinctly copied, and with the greatest clearness. These minute photographic copies were sent to Bordeaux for transmission by carrier pigeon to Paris. When the messages arrived in Paris they were, by aid of a magic lantern, magnified to a large size and thrown upon a screen. A staff of clerks then immediately transcribed the messages, which were sent to their addresses. The Times suggests that the success of this experiment gives rise to a hope that the new art of compressing printed matter may be made useful for the ordinary purposes of literary men. Thus if a page of the Times can be compressed into the space of an ordinary postage stamp, an octavo volume might be made to cover a page of the Times, and a library could be reduced to the size of a prayer book. In this way, persons with the aid of a microscope, could, with ease, consult matter which is now extended over many folio volumes.

◆

A Boy Suffocated in Snow.

[From the Chicago Republican 15.]

A most distressing accident occured on the West side, yesterday afternoen, by which one little boy lost his life, and another received severe injuries.

Malcolm Ross, Jr., aged 11 years son of Malcolm Ross, a machinist in the employ of Carlile Mason & Co, residing at No 116 Hubbard street, and Charles Johnson, aged 14 years, son of J. B. Johnson, a lumber merchant residing at No. 114 Hubbard street, were playing in the snow in the yard attached to No. 116. They piled up an immense quantity of snow against one of the fences, and scooping out a good sized hole, both cuddled up in their little snow hut, and were enjoying themselves with all the gusto of children. Suddenly the roof of their shelter caved in, and both were buried underneath the mass of snow. Young Johnson, being the older and stronger of the two managed to extricate himself from the terrible position, but not before his right leg had been broken. His cries speedily brought assistance, and his companion was dug out, but too late. The poor little fellow had been suffocated to death.

The body was at once removed to the house, and Drs. Cole and Taylor summoned, but their efforts at resuscitation proved unavailing.

Johnson was attended by Dr. Peterson, who set the broken limb, and at last accounts the little sufferer was considered out of danger, but there are fears of internal injuries, as the boy narrowly escaped the fearful fate of his companion.

◆

The Dowry of the Princess Louise.

Although there has been no little opposition in England lately to the practice of supporting the scions of royalty, and a strong pressure was brought to bear against the granting of a dowry to the Princess Louise, soon to marry the Marquis of Lorne, custom has triumphed, and republican ideas in England have met with another rebuff. The House of Commons recently unanimously voted to the Princess £30,000 as a dowry, with an annual allowance of £6,000.

When Queen Victoria surrendered the crown lands, with the exception of the Duchy of Lancaster, reserved to herself, and the Duchy of Cornwall, assigned to the Prince of Wales, she received in return a civil list fixed at £385,000. The lands thus surrendered yield a surplus of some £60,000, after paying the civil list, not including the grants to the Prince of Wales, his brothers and sisters, and the Cambridge family, which, with the revenues of the two duchies, bring the total expenditure on the royal family up to £582,000. Three children of the Queen, besides Princess Louise, have yet to be added to the pension list, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, and if the ordinary precedents are followed, these new grants will soon swell the expenditure on this account to £600,000 a year, exclusive of the sum paid in lump on marriage, and the salaries as rangers of royal parks, colonels of regiments, &c.

◆

A South Carolina Jury.

In a recent case in one of the South Carolina Criminal Courts a negro was indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill. The jury trying him was of the prisoner's own race—full-blooded negroes. After hearing the testimony and listening to the arguments of the counsel they retired under the instructions of the Court to make their verdict. In a short time they returned into Court and gravely delivered the following verdict: "*We, the jury, find the State of South Carolina guilty.*" The composure of the Judge was for a moment somewhat disturbed, but, upon regaining his presence of mind, he instructed them in what form to put their verdict, and they accordingly rendered a verdict finding "the defendant not guilty."

This is no ideal case; the incident is said actually to have occurred in one of the Courts of that State. It shows what great blessings have been conferred on the people of South Carolina by reconstruction under the fraudulent constitutional amendments, and what Kentucky will come to if the usurpations of the federal power are not arrested.—Maysville Bulletin.

◆

A Washington Reception.

At Washington, on Monday afternoon, Madame Catacazy, the wife of the Russian Minister, gave a full reception which was brilliantly attended. On the wall of the parlor was a striking portrait of the Emperor of Russia, which had just been received, and cost $5,000. Miss Lotta Bergeman, of New York, niece of Secretary Fish, assisted Madame Catacazy, who was attired in a black Lyons velvet, court train, corsage cut decolliete, sleeves opened from the top, trimmed with heavy gold lace, under sleeves, and trimming for the neck of fine old lace, hair in flowing curls; a beautiful necklace ornamented her neck; all her jewels were of heavy plain gold. Miss Bergeman was dressed in a pearl colored silk, long train, en panier, trimmed with a ruffle of the same headed with narrow velvet; her hair dressed in curls, flowing over her shoulders, ornamented with long black velvet, neck and sleeves trimmed with point lace. Among those who were present was Mrs. Secretary Fish, dressed in a heavy black silk, trimmed with black satin, a beautiful Lyons velvet cloak, heavily trimmed with black thread lace, a white satin bonnet trimmed with real blonde lace, white feather, mauve colored flowers and ermine furs.

COTTAGE AND HALL.

[THE LATE ALICE CAREY'S LAST POEM.]

With eyes to her sewing-work dropped down,
And with hair in a tangled shower,
And with roses kissed by the sun, so brown,
Young Janey set in her bower—
A garden nook with work and book;
And the bars that crossed her girlish gown
Were as blue as the flaxen flower,
And her little heart, it beat and beat,
Till the work shook on her knee,
For the golden combs are not so sweet
To the honey-fasting bee
As to her her thoughts of Alexis.

And across a good green piece of wood,
And across a field of flowers,
A modest, lowly house there stood
That held her eyes for hours—
A cottage low, hid under the snow
Of cherry and bean-vine flowers.
Sometimes it held her all day long,
For there at her distaff bent,
And spinning a double thread of song
And of wool, in her sweet content,
Sat the mother of young Alexis.

And Janey turned things in and out,
As foolish maids will do,
What could the song be all about?
Yet well enough she knew
That while the fingers drew the wool
As fine as fine could be,
The loving mother-heart was full
Of her boy gone to sea—
Her blue-eyed boy, her pride and joy,
On the cold and cruel sea—
Her darling boy Alexis.

And beyond the good green piece of wood,
And the field of flowers so gay,
Among its ancient oaks there stood,
With gables high and gray,
A lofty hall, where mistress of all
She might dance the night away.
And as she sat and sewed her seam
In the garden bower that day
Alike from seam and alike from dream
Her truant thoughts would stray:
It would be so fine like a lady to shine,
And dance the night away!
And oh and alas for Alexis!

And suns have risen and suns gone down
On cherry and bean-vine bowers,
And the tangled curls o'er the eyes dove-brown
They fall no more in showers;
Nor are there bars in the homespun gown
As blue as the flaxen flowers.
Ay, winter wind and winter rain
Have beaten away the bowers,
And little Janey is Lady Jane,
And dances away the hours!
Maidens she hath to play and sing,
And her mother's house and land
Could never buy the jewelled ring
She wears on her lily hand—
The hand that is false to Alexis!

Ah, bright were the sweet young cheeks and eyes
And the silken gown was gay,
Who first to the hall as mistress of all
She came on her wedding day.
"Now where my bride," says the groom in pride—
"Now where will your chamber be?"
And from wall to wall she praises all,
But chooses the one by the sea!
And the suns they rise and the suns they set,
But she rarely sees their gleam,
For often her eyes with tears are wet,
And the sewing-work is unfinished yet,
And so is the girlish dream.

For when her ladies gird at her,
And her lord is cold and stern,
Old memories in her heart must stir,
And she cannot choose but mourn
For the gentle boy Alexis!

And alway, when the dance is done,
And her weary feet are free,
She sits in her chamber all alone
At the window next the sea,
And combs her shining tresses down
By the light of the fading stars,
And maybe she thinks of her homespun gown
With the pretty flax flower bars.
For when the foam of wintry gale,
Runs white along the blue,
Hearing the rattle of stiffened sails,
She trembles through and through;
And maybe thinks of Alexis.

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FALLEN PARIS.

The Last Sunday in the Unconquered Capital.

The correspondent of the London Times in Paris wrote on January 23d:

Yesterday afternoon, along the principal line of the boulevards, it was not easy to make one's way through the thick crowd of well-dressed loungers enjoying their usual Sunday promenade as composedly as if there were no shells or short-commons to disturb the ordinary routine of their life. The cafes were filled with guests, discussing over absinthe or beer, busily, but with less vehemence than might have been expected from French politicians at such a crisis, the downfall of Trochu and the hopes entertained of the more energetic Vinoy. At the Theatre Francais a large audience was listening to one of Moliere's masterpieces too absorbed to notice the frequent and now familiar explosions which filled up the pauses between the speeches of the actors. Masses of infantry lined both sides of the Champs Elysees, making the passers by believe that the new commander-in-chief was resolved to make up for lost time, and that another sortie was already imminent, despite the crushing failure of the last. Nobody had probably a suspicion that at that very moment the troops were wanted for service scarcely a mile away, in the heart of Paris, and that French bullets got ready against the Prussians were piercing French hearts. While one party of citizens were applauding "Tartuffe," another were shooting each other from window and doorway across the open space in front of the Hotel de Ville. All the time the Prussian bombs, as if to supply the key to the strange scenes enacting in Paris, and the answering cannon of the forts, made themselves almost continuously heard. A quarter of an hour's walk from the Boulevards or the Theatre Francais would have brought one within reach of the falling shells. To complete the picture I ought not to forget the silent, worn-out crowds, composed principally of women, waiting wearily, but patiently before the doors of some butcher's or baker's shop until their turn at last came round to get their pittance of meat or bread.

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A Divorce Granted by a Colored Justice.

The Shubuta (Miss.) Times chronicles a very rich divorce case in that county, that for brevity, cheapness and despatch beats Chicago a long way. It appears that James Chapman and Jennie Williams, or James and Jennie Chapman, had been living together as man and wife for a time, and that Jim got tired of the old woman and courted Miss Linda, who promised to share his bed and board, provided he would get a divorce from Jinny. Jim therefore hastened to the office of T. H. Clay, one of Alcorn's colored magistrate, and offered him five dollars for a divorce. Clay pocketed the "five" wrote out the following certificate of divorce:—

> Mis Lindy this is to certify that James Chapman and Jenny Williams has this day seperated before me, and you and him are at liberty to marry when you will.
>
> T. H. CLAY.

This is decidedly the cheapest and speediest divorce ever obtained in the United States, and we commended Clay to the patronage of all darkies who wish to get rid of their old dried up wives in order to marry fresh and plump ones

◆

Poisoned Gloves.

We have all heard of food adulteration and drink adulteration, but what does the reader say to poisoned gloves? The London Daily News calls attention to the fact that some gloves are dyed in such a way as to be poisonous to the wearer. The case is given of a lady who, after wearing several pairs, noticed "a vesicular eruption" at the sides and roots of the nails. Investigation showed that the dye in which the gloves had been dipped contained an arsenical suit. It seems to be perfectly true, whether we tread or not upon enchanted grounds, that perils and snares beset us round. We knew that there might be poison in bread, beer, house paper, tea, and various other things; but who ever thought, now-a-days at least, of poison in a pair of gloves?

HEIDELBERG.

A Visit to an Old Town.

Rev. Dr. Ridgway writes to the Methodist describing a visit made last summer to Heidelberg. He says:

Our party had the good fortune to be guided by Dr. Hurst whose familiarity with the place enabled us all to feel very much at home. On landing at the station we took carriage directly for the castle. The ascent is very steep, and by a narrow stone-paved street. The castle grounds comprise about forty-two acres, and a bound with grand trees and shrubbery.

The first object of interest which arrests the eye, after entering, is the Gothic arch put up by Frederick V. in honor of his marriage to an English princess, daughter of James I. The moat, though partially filled in by debris, yet remains in all its outlines. The portcullis, a succession of massive gates, looks as though it could have resisted a formidable attack in the days in which it was built. The view from the western trellis afford the first distinct impression of the great height and commanding position of the castle. On coming into the courtyard, its vastness becomes apparent. We had no expectation of finding the castle of so great magnitude, and the different buildings which compose it in such perfect preservation, as we knew the premises had been abandoned as a place of residence for the Grand Ducal family since 1720. Founded in 1300 by the ancestors of the family now on the throne of Bavaria, it has had in these four centuries a most eventful history. For situation one of the most beautiful and impregnable in Europe, it has been embelished and strengthened at successive periods by all which the highest art of engineering could produce, and has also passed through vicissitudes such as happen to few royal residences. It is a grand old monument of the past, and may yet be restored, and so accommodated to the present as to serve useful purposes, and thus unite, like many other palaces in Europe, a bygone with an incoming civilization. The details of the castle are too many and too familiar to be enumerated in a hasty sketch. The principal buildings are the Hall of the Knights with a splendid facade in the Roman Italian style, the interior of which is decorated with many fine statues; the new court of Frederick II.; the castle chapel, or Elector Frederick IV.'s palace, with a rich facade with sculptures and statues; the Coopers' workshop, the remains of the great palace of Frederick V.; the English building erected by Frederick V. in honor of Elizabeth of England, before mentioned.

From the hall of this building we ascended a stair, which brought us to the topmost part of the castle, whence the view up and down and across the river Neckar was superb. At our feet nestled the quiet old university town; across the river, on the opposite hills, could be seen the "Philosopher's Way," where Hegel used to walk and study: and there was the house in which Chevalier Bunsen resided; and down as far as the eye could reach, the Neckar was seen flowing on until losing itself in the Rhine; and still beyond, the distant Vosges Mountains, which form the northeastern boundary of this Palatinate. It was really entertaining to climb and wind about in the tortuous passages of these grand old ruins, meeting here and there a group of explorers like ourselves, and hitting even and anon upon some remarkable relic of a departed age—casemates eighteen feet thick; ivy two hundred years old; the well nine feet across the mouth, and originally three hundred feet deep, the pillars over which had been brought from Charlemagne's palace at Ingleheim; a suit of armor worn in the thirty years' war; a horse bit and an old cannon four hundred years old, &c., &c. But the interest heightened as we descended into the cellars, and there saw the celebrated wine-tuns.

The little one, which holds sixty thousand bottles, we thought big till we saw the monster, built by order of Carl Theodore, the capacity of which is nearly three hundred thousand bottles, or fifty thousand gallons. It has no hoops, is twenty-five feet seven inches long, and takes thirty-eight steps to reach its top, upon which quite a party can be accommodated. Quite a keg, we concluded, and never drunk dry—albeit, if the Grand Duke and all his guests drank as did his jester (whose effigy still stands by), at the rate of eighteen bottles a day, there was some deep drinking, and the tun was none to large. Into the museum we did not care to go; but as the day was fast passing, we strolled around the grounds, obtaining, as we passed eastward, a good-view of the blown-up tower and all the east side. From the extreme eastern trellis, the castle as a whole, with its facades fronting toward the river, can be seen to the highest advantage. We could have set there for hours, but time and weather admonished us to hurry our steps; and so down by the shelving road in front of the Schloss we quickened our pace till we reached the town, where in a quaint old tavern, we dined. It was a dinner which, by its exceeding simplicity as to cookry and service and host, reminded us very much of "victuals." A glimpse at the main street, as we drove to the station, embracing some of the university buildings used for hospitals, the house of Gustavus Adolphus, the Methodist chapel, thriving looking stores, and tasteful residences, and we were done with Heidelberg, save a tedious waiting for the Mannheim train, and the sight of lots of French prisoners just in from the war.

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Completion of the Stevens' Battery—Description of the Monster.

(From the N. Y. Times.)

The Stevens' gunboat, which has been so long building, and the success of which is so doubtful, is nearly completed, and will be ready for launching in June at the farthest. The machinery is largely in position, and the vessel will be entirely completed during this and next month, with the exception of a portion of the joiners' work. She has four engines, aggregating 5000 horse power. These engines have 45 inch stroke, and run two immense propellers. The vessel is 410 feet in length, is 6000 tons burden, and draws twenty-two feet of water, being only two feet above the water line. Ventilators are supplied by which it is believed a full supply of air can be furnished below decks. She is built for a turret thirty-eight feet in diameter, and is calculated to carry two of the heaviest twenty-inch guns. Her armor will probably be of two-inch wrought-iron, bolted to a thickness of ten inches. Her boilers are ten in number, and are heated by thirty furnaces. Mr. Stevens in his will bequeathed this immense concern to the State of New Jersey. It is not known whether the State can hold the bequest, but if it can accept the bequest, it will probably dispose of it in some way, so that, in any event, the battery will pass into the hands of our own or some foreign government. It is not intended to arm the vessel until after she shall have been finally disposed of in some way, since the purchasing government will probably have some special instructions regarding its armament.

WITHOUT THE CHILDREN.

O the weary, solemn silence
Of a house without the children!
O the strange, oppressive stillness
Where the children come no more!
Oh the longing of the sleepless
For the soft arms of the children,
Ah! the longing for the faces
Peeping through the opening door—
Faces gone for evermore!

Strange it is to wake at midnight,
And not hear the children breathing,
Nothing but the old clock ticking,
Ticking, ticking, by the door.
Strange to see the little dresses
Hanging up there all the morning;
And the gaiters—ah! their patter,
We will hear it never more
On our hearth forsaken floor.

What is home without the children?
'Tis the earth without its verdure,
And the sky without the sunshine,
Life is withered to the core!
So we'll leave this dreary desert,
And we'll follow the Good Shepherd
To the greener pastures vernal,
Where the Lambs have "gone before"
With the shepherd evermore!

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BACHELORS, BEWARE!

A Few Remarks About Danglers.

There is a class of men says the Pall Mall Gazette, who are danglers by profession; and who find that profession by no means an unpleasant one—to themselves. What it may be to those whom it concerns is another matter, and one that does not much disturb them. As it is they are in the position of an intending purchaser—the potential owner of all within their means—the possible possessor of every pretty girl within their sphere. All they have to do is to make up their mind and choose.

Danglers, seductive and delusive, are the bad investments of the matrimonial market; but the wariest may be taken up by the plausibility of their appearance, and managing mothers themselves, who are supposed to have an extra sense in such matters, may be deluded by them into laying traps for a shadow with small blame to their perspicuity. What can be thought of a man young enough to love, with enough to marry, and sufficiently interested to dangle, but that he is a good investment of one's hopes? Besides, where does the time of legitimate hesitation end, and that of insufferable dangling begin? The point is a fine one, and given to a few to hit exactly. Fathers, as a rule, have a horror of thrusting a girl on a man's hands whether he wants her or not, and our daughters, thank heaven, have no need of that! So, out of delicacy for the one and the conviction that Araminta is at a premium in the market for the other, danglers are suffered to abound, and if mischief comes of it we make a row when too late, and shut the stable door after the steed has been stolen

Taking society all round, the one who fails most signally in his duty is the bachelor dangler who could marry but does not. So, at least, women think, and a few fathers. With the multitude of nice girls waiting pensively for husbands, it is really too bad to see a whole class of men feeding hopes they do not mean to realize, and fanning fires by which they never intend to warm themselves in comfortable domesticity. Besides, is not a dangler a species of swindler whose stock in trade is made up of dummies? What right had he to come day after day and dangle if he meant nothing like business? He knew that he was standing in the way of a better man, and that the bargain about which he was so fastidious others would take with both hands if they only had the chance. And he knew, too, that he never meant to close on that bargain, and that he was but a dangler, however much like taking hold he looked. These men are essentially English. A French mother, appraising things at their true commercial value, would make short work of the professional dangler, if even the genius of French society allowed him free access to the house, which it does not. *L'ingenue la fillie a marier* is much more carefully dealt with; and no mother who knows her business—and the judicious guardianship of her daughters is part of the business of a mother—would suffer them to become the sport of a dangler, the passive bait at which light minded fish make tentative nibbles, but never come frankly on the hook.

Sometimes, however, the dangler goes so far towards consolidation as to be kept half engaged in a ceremony of the nature of an understanding rather than an avowed betrothal. It is a state of things which binds no one, and he is careful to point out its advantages in compromising neither of them. It generally ends, as might be expected, in being broken off; if, indeed, one can call that broken which was never fast. He somehow finds out that it will be better for her if he gives her up, and so he does; talking pathetically of his own feelings and quite nobly of his unselfish resignation. The poor girl, who is honestly in love with him, is usually a dupe, and assures him that she does not want her freedom, and would not marry any one else for words. "Aut Cæsar, aut nemo;" his wife, or spinsterhood for life! Poor little soul! she is far from knowing that her constancy is just the thing he does not want, and that, however flattering her love may be to his vanity, it is decidedly embarrassing to his calculations. He gets rid of her nevertheless, unless her relations interfere, when sometimes our freetrader gets put under the matrimonial hatches before he knows where he is, and made a prisoner for life.

As a rule he rarely makes a satisfactory marriage when the time really comes. Moreover, the propensities of his bachelorhood reproduce themselves after marriage, and the unsettled dangler becomes the inconstant husband. He cannot give up old habits because of new conditions. He has been carried off by some dashing *coup de main*, or more subtly stalked and run down, even then he cannot give up, but still carries on the old game, and dangles to less purpose yet to more danger. If he is not caught moderately young, the chances are that he will not be caught till quite old. And then he generally falls into strong hands, which give him cause to repent. If he does not fall a victim to one, he still remains discursive among many, dissipating his affections and his energies till the time comes when he has neither to give—when he creeps about the world a padded, broken down old beau, at whose pretensions pretty women jeer, and whom none but the cook would marry now; and she only on the security of her settlements, and the chance of his dying before the year is out, leaving her a handsome jointure and the more congenial companionship of John Thomas, waiting round the corner.

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—"Have you no pen and ink?" said a doctor to a poor woman whose child he was tending. "No," said the poor woman. "Well, I have lost my pencil; give me a piece of chalk." And the doctor chalked a perscription on the door, telling her to give it to her son when he awoke. "Take it," said the old woman, lifting the door from its hinges and carrying it to the poor boy when he opened his eyes. "I don't know how you are to do it, I am sure, but the doctor says it is good, and you had better try it."

Sufferings of the French Prisoners in Dresden.

The following regarding the sufferings of the French prisoners at Dresden is from a private letter by an American lady abroad:

There are but few arrivals of foreigners here this winter, except the French prisoners, who suffer from the cold to a fearful extent. I refer particularly to the "common soldiers"—all those in the ranks—as none are allowed to live in private lodgings. There are many who have been accustomed to luxuries who have now to endure all the deprivations and hardships of the barracks, and associate with the low and coarse rabble composing a majority of the prisoners. I heard of one very young soldier, the son of a nobleman, who had not a single companion in the barracks where he is confined, whose father offered twenty thousand thalers to the Government for permission to occupy private lodgings, but it was in vain. There are twenty-two thousand prisoners in Dresden, and a great number confined in barracks lately built, so near to the river that when the ice breaks up in the Spring it is feared that the buildings will be inundated, and the people are in a fine state of perplexity and trouble as to what they shall do in case this happens. The poor fellows complain that they are suffering so much from the cold as to have no feeling below their knees."

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VARIETIES.

—The chief attraction of the Washington carnival is to be a goat race.

—Why are ears like a regimental band? Because there are drums in them.

—When are soldiers like good flannel? When they don't shrink.

—It is now fashionable to perfume wedding, reception and visiting cards.

—"Going out with the tied"—accompanying the bridal party out of church.

—A Georgia paper contradicts the report that Alexander H. Stephens, the Confederate Vice President, has become a Swedenborgian.

—Why is a baby like a sheaf of wheat? Because it is first cradled, and then thrashed, and finnally becomes the flower of the family.

—A fire company in Auburn, instead of hiring a band of music to attend the funeral when a comrade dies, gives the amount a turnout would cost to the family of the deceased.

—As a prime sample of cool impudence it is asserted that a Missouri woman stopped a railway train by waving a red flag and asked the engineer for a "chew of tobacco for her old man."

—Mr. Henry Benecke, of Chicago, left a note for the coroner explaining that his suicide was an act of consideration for his wife, who was "in great want of another husband."

—A war of races is waging among the pupils of the white and colored schools at Galesburg, Illinois. The City Marshal was obliged to interfere in a recent combat.

—His Majesty Emperor William of Germany has been unanimously elected an honorary member of the Charleston (S.C.) German Schuetzen Corps and a committee appointed to inform him of the fact.

—The jail at Keene, N. H., being tenantless, the local papers suggests that "as the rogues seem to be all outside, it might be used as a safe retreat by a few honest people of retiring disposition."

—If any persons have somnambulistic tendencies, a sure cure, according to a Hartford paper, is the placing of a pair of steel scissors under the pillow where you sleep. It is certainly a very simple experiment.

—Sophie Worrell, of the Worrell Sisters' Burlesque Troupe, fainted dead away during the performance in Frankfort, Ky., Tuesday night, from the effects of over exertion, and caused by an accident occurring some years since.

—The latest thing in the boot and shoe line at Boston is a crimped calf boot, the calf skin tanned with the hair on, and made up with the hair outside, tipped with alligator leather. Ladies' boots of the same style have also been made.

—There is a man living in the mountains of North Carolina who, it is said, has reached the age of one hundred and forty-three years. At the time of Braddock's defeat he was twenty years old and had a wife and three children.

—A Troy paper reports that Asa Kittle, the blind murder, inquired recently, "Say if they hang me, would I die?" and when he heard the prisoners in adjoining cells laugh, he joined quite heartily, evidently thinking it a capital joke.

—The latest mode in Lexington, Ky., of managing a husband disposed to stay out late of nights is for the wife to have "kicking hysterics" after he does come in. This species of husband-management proves so efficacious that the offence is rarely repeated.

—Von Moltke proclaims that he knows nothing about the American civil war, saying: "I have purposely kept myself ignorant upon that subject, because there was nothing to be learned from it. War is a science, and any record of the mere scrambling of two armed mobs can only produce confusion in the mind."

—A short time ago, the Fairfield (Iowa) Ledger, by some mistake, was sent to the Bloomfield (Iowa) Democrat, with but one side printed. The Democrat printed its addition on the other side, by way of a joke, and sent it back—Radical Republican on one side and intensely Democratic on the other.

—A Western paper says: We reported that Mr. D. A. Dodd's who had seven pairs of twins and two odd children during ten years of married life. We were wrong. Mr. Dodd, just in our office, informs us there are eight pairs of twins and three odd ones, nineteen in all—ten girls and nine boys—in fourteen years, and they are all living.

—The present value of the bequests to Philadelphia for charitable purposes, with the exception of Mr. Girard's, is $455,395, the income of which last year was $24,017. The Stephen Girard bequest consists of real estate, personal property, &c., assessed at $3,484,918, and over 20,000 acres of land outside of the city. The cash receipts from the estate in 1870 amounted to $661,149 87.

—A wag was requested by an old lady to read the newspaper for her. He took it up and read as follows: "Last night, yesterday morning, about one o'clock in the afternoon, before breakfast, a hungry boy, about forty years old, bought a big custard for a levy, and threw it through a brick wall nine feet thick, and jumped over it, broke his right ankle off above his left knee and fell into a dry mill-pond and was drowned. About forty years after that, on the same day, an old cat had nine turkey gobblers; a high wind blew Yankee Doodle on a frying pan, and killed a sow and two dead pigs at Boston, where a deaf and dumb man was talking to his Aunt Peter. Whereupon the old lady, taking a long breath, exclaimed, "Du tell."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.......................WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.......................E. A. MYERS.
JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday Feb. 25, 1871.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

Of Allegheny County will be held at

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

On SATURDAY MORNING, February 25th, at 11 o'clock. A general attendance is requested.

By order,

feb24:2td D. D. BRUCE, Chairman.

THE only thing Gen. NEGLEY did on the day he is reported to have made a speech on the income tax was to vote against it. The summit of manhood's expectation has been passed.

WE have noticed communications in the Eastern papers urging that the payment of the Income Tax be resisted or paid under protest. Arrangements are being made by prominent parties to test the Constitutionality of the law if not repealed.

A RECENTLY appointed Radical Judge in Mississippi, referring to his judicial ability delivered himself thusly: "I have'nt been judging a great while, but I think I can snatch Justice bald-headed as well as any of 'em." We have no disposition to dispute his ability in that line.

THE Radical Administrator of the financial affairs of New Orleans, it was recently discovered, had pocketed, about a hundred thousand dollars of the public funds, whereupon the Radical officials accepted his resignation and let him go free. There is not much difference in Radicalism wherever you find it. In stealing it is remarkably consistent.

WHETHER there was any good ground for the President requesting that an investigation should be made into the condition of the Southern States, or whether there was not, the Investigating Committee appointed for that purpose seem to have plenty of work.—*Gazette*

Plenty of work! Who proposes to dispute that? The devil has been busy ever since the days of ADAM and EVE, and he is now anxious to let several contracts in Washington. It would indeed be strange if a Radical outrage committee did not find plenty of work to do.

THE *Press* thinks that the Democracy should take comfort from the following toast which was drank at a negro banquet in Cincinnati:

> Hon. J. H. Rainey, our member from South Carolina—The first of a long procession of colored Congressmen. May "the line stretch out till the crack of doom."

We see no reason why the sentiment should be any more comfortable or uncomfortable to one white man than another. But why have the "line" stretched so extensively? Is there not a slight danger of it giving away entirely? It might prove a lingering sweetness too long drawn out.

MR. PROSSER, the lunatic who cannot again be elected from the Fifth Tennessee District is making a great ado in Congress and insisting that a bill shall be passed to "preserve the peace of the States and Territories of this Union." by which he proposes to "authorize the President to proclaim martial law in any locality" when any person or persons, either singly or in groups or parties, shall go upon the highway, or upon the premises of any citizen or citizens of the United States, masked or disguised, or otherwise [*sic*] making threats by word or deed, or committing any unlawful acts of any kind whatsoever" from hen stealing to high treason, "and upon conviction they shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or death at the discretion of the court-martial." Fortunately Mr. PROSSER did not have this attack during the dog days.

WHO IS THIERS?

Forty one years ago M. THIERS was one of the committee appointed at the hotel of LAFITTE, the eminent Paris banker, to proceed to the residence of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, Duke of Orleans to tender him the throne, then vacant by the abdication of CHARLES X. It is an extraordinary proof of his longevity and vitality that he should now be as conspicuous in the French Revolution of 1870-71. He has passed through safely, and is the hero of three revolutions, viz.: 1830, 1848 and 1870, without his smoothness, versatility and eloquence. M. THIERS has all the skill and dexterity of TALLEYRAND, and no matter what change of government ensues, he is always upon his feet. The historian of the first French Republic and Empire, he has served the governments of the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy, the Orleans dynasty, the second Republic, the second Empire, and now, nearly at fourscore, he promises to be at the head of the last phase which politics is assuming in France. This wonderful old man appears to be endowed with all the activity and vigor of Young America.

THE FIGHT IN ARKANSAS.

The *Gazette* and *Dispatch* both agree in denying the statement of THE POST that the Radical House of Arkansas had voted for the impeachment of Governor CLAYTON, and set up as an argument that the Democrats voted in favor of it. Very well. We never disputed that fact; but the Arkansas House of Representatives is Radical by a large majority, and the Governor has been impeached by a fair majority. There is nothing more natural in the world than that honest men should be in favor of punishing a notorious scoundrel like CLAYTON, hence we find Democrats voting with the decent Republicans in favor of the impeachment. Alone they were powerless to do any thing, but by joining their forces to the respectable Republican element there is a chance for meting out justice to a scamp who would disgrace any official position.

The case against CLAYTON is perfectly clear. He is a tyrant and a law breaker, who, fearful of not being admitted into the Senate in consequence of the fraudulent manner in which he was elected, is anxious for his seat to be filled by some creature of his own mould; consequently, he has sought to depose Lieutenant-Governor JOHNSON, who though a Republican and elected on the Republican ticket, is a liberal, just and upright man, and one who squarely disapproves of the violent and proscriptive policy and flagrant frauds by which CLAYTON and his partisans seek to preserve their ascendancy.

He represents the liberal spirit that swept proscription from the statute books of Missouri and West Virginia. The great and tyrannical authority of CLAYTON carries with him a majority of the Radicals of the Legislature; but the high character of the Lieutenant Governor has attached to him a respectable proposition of Republicans, who together with the Democrats constitute a majority. This majority, composed of Democrats and Republicans alike, have impeached the Governor by a vote of forty-two to thirty-eight, and it is the strong apprehension that the Senate will sustain the impeachment, and find CLAYTON guilty of all the enormities charged against him, thus securing his deposition that prompts CLAYTON to threaten resistance to the law.

He was elected to the Senate of the United States by false and fraudulent pretenses. The Missouri *Republican*, which is well informed upon all the issues between CLAYTON and the Legislature, says that "by professing an unusual liberality, CLAYTON was chosen United States Senator, the Democrats nearly all voting for him. But CLAYTON's friends were not willing Lieutenant Governor JOHNSON should succeed him. A scheme was therefore concocted for the impeachment and removal of the Lieutenant-governor; and a member of the house rose in his seat, after the senatorial election, and stated that be had been elected by the CLAYTON party on condition and with the promise that he should vote for the impeachment of JOHNSON. He had repented of his promise, and felt it his duty to make the facts public. This extraordinary revelation together with other recent developments of an equally disgraceful nature have had the effect to turn the majority of the house against CLAYTON, and to lead to the prompt and emphatic impeachment of him that was carried on Thursday. It may be stated that although CLAYTON was chosen United States Senator on the 17th of January, he has, up to this time, refused to notify the Legislature whether he accepted or declined the honor. A few days ago the house passed a resolution asking him to inform it what he intended to do; and the only reply he made to this official request was that he would inform the house of his intention in due time. His Senatorial term begins on the 4th of March next, and it is thought he intends to hold on to his position of Governor, without declining that of Senator, for the purpose of preventing Lieutenant Governor JOHNSON's accession to the executive office.

The resolutions of impeachment adopted by the House, suspends the Governor from office during the time of his trial before the Senate. He declares his intention of refusing to retire from office, and is already making preparations for armed resistance to the Legislature, and a prevention of the proposed trial. There can only be one construction placed upon this conduct of the Governor. He knows that he is guilty, and will not dare to submit his acts to the scrutiny of the Senate, composed largely of his own partisans. His official enormities have been so great that public opinion will force a verdict of guilty before any jury. The resolutions of impeachment, however, have the effect of making Lieutenant-Governor JOHNSON the lawful acting Governor of the State, and he has the right to order out the militia to compel submission to the lawful acts of the Legislature, and we have no doubt but that the latter will back him in so doing, if it becomes necessary.

The only hope of the implacable faction of the Radical party in Arkansas and elsewhere is the endeavor to throw the responsibility of CLAYTON's usurpation and insurrection upon the Democratic party, but the trick is too shallow to win. It is one Radical resisting another, and a Radical Legislature interfering in behalf of the contestants. This is a case in which the President has no right whatever to interfere, unless it be at the request of the rightful Governor JOHNSON or the Legislature, and yet it would not surprise us to see him interfere in behalf of CLAYTON. It would not be like GRANT if he did not, and, moreover, he has no hope whatever of carrying the State in 1872, unless it is kept under the power of the Proscriptionists. Hence, we are prepared at any time to record the fact that GRANT has forwarded a portion of the army to aid CLAYTON in his usurpations.

BROTHERLY LOVE.

The *Gazette* and the *Dispatch* are at present engaged in forgetting that their little hands were not made to tear each others eyes out. If anybody could understand the precise condition of the fight between the two gladiators, it might possibly be interesting, but as the case stands it is hard to make either head or tail out of the controversy.

But we will take this occasion to tell the *Dispatch* that it avails it but little to publish the various views of the *Gazette* on the Fee Bill. The *Gazette* is playing a "lone hand" and has the right to play whatever it pleases, inasmuch as it has the lead. The "oldest" is consistent in inconsistency. It believes that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, and is at all times ready to give whatever new light that may happen to be cast upon the dark subject of reform. There is no use to try to convict the *Gazette* of inconsistency. It pleads guilty to the charge. But how does the *Dispatch* stand on the subject of reform? That's what the people would like to know.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLE.

The muddle in the State of Arkansas seems to thicken, and a solution of existing difficulties seems to be an event that is rather distant in the future. The two opposing parties give no indication of a withdrawal from the positions they have assumed, and although Governor CLAYTON is clearly in the wrong, he expresses a strong determination to maintain that wrong, even at the expense of bloodshed and civil war.

Perhaps the most sensible act of the President during his administration so far was the order sent through Adjutant General TOWNSEND to the commanding officer at Little Rock, ordering him to refrain from espousing either side of the controversy, but to maintain the peace without reference to the matters in dispute. This is so very much unlike the President that it may well be a matter of surprise. It is to be hoped that his future course will be in keeping with his present.

While we are willing to give the President due credit for all that he does, we cannot but think that the administration regards the position of Governor CLAYTON wholly untenable, or it would furnish him aid and encouragement. The politicians of the Radical party have found out that it will not do to trifle with the liberal element in Arkansas, or, in fact, any place else. Hence, we conclude that the President has determined not to interfere with either side, so that he will have no unpleasant political scores to settle with either faction of the Radical party in 1872.

THE Press of the United States represented on the Tennessee, now taking observations at San Domingo, is represented as follows:

H. P. Boynton, Associated Press (Cincinnati *Gazette*.)
W. B. Phillips, New York *Herald*.
C. F. Hart, New York *Standard*.
H. J. Ramsdell, New York *Tribune*.
W. H. Hurlbert, New York *World*.
Arthur Shepherd, Washington *Republican*.
C. C. Fulton, Baltimore *American*.
E. Jacobs, Cincinnati *Commercial*.
William McMichael, Philadelphia *Ledger* and *North American*.

Having received the first instalment of letters the above journals are filled with accounts of the trip, which will do much in adding to the stock of human knowledge on various subjects pertinent and foreign to the objects of the commission. The letters of HURLBERT of the *World* are stately and comprehensive; those of the *Tribune* and *Herald* heavy and lengthy; the correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial* is the only gossipy letters we have read. Every minutia of the voyage is given from old BEN WADE's attempt at whist to the shape of the neck ties on the youthful members of the scientific corps, known as "Buggists." When the commission landed FRED. DOUGLASS and FRANZ SIGEL addressed the natives numbering about two hundred and fifty. The correspondent says:

> Douglass held forth for some twenty minutes on the many advantages which might accrue from annexation. At the close he said "I wonder how many of my audience understand what I have said. Will all in favor of annexation please hold up their hands?" Three people only responded.
>
> It was pretty evident that his oratory—and he did speak well—fell on the barren ground. Whether it was the result of a cruel hoax or not I know not. I simply record the fact that General Sigel, who followed Douglass, addressed the crowd in German. He might as well have talked Hebrew.
>
> Such was the condition of things when our informant left San Domingo. It was regarded as certain that the Commissioners would not conclude their arduous labors before the 19th of April.

The editor of the Baltimore *American*, Mr. FULTON, succeeded in interviewing the Dominican President, to some purpose. Among the many interesting pieces of information derived from BAEZ we find the following under the head of tenthly:

> 10. No offer of a grant has been made by Baez to an American official, unless we are so to construe his wish, after the conclusion of the negotiations with General Babcock, to tender to that officer, in accordance with an ancient Spanish custom, a "gratification" of land, which was at once abandoned on learning its non-conformity with American customs. It meant no more than an exchange of orders in the diplomacy of Europe.

We are so glad to hear from the lips of this disinterested and innocent creature, that no offer of a "Grant" only a "gratification" of land, was tendered to Gen. BABCOCK, but abandoned when it was discovered that it would not conform with our customs. BAEZ never received this lesson of morality from the aid de camp of GRANT. Not he. When was a grant of land ever refused by GRANT or failed to be a "gratification" when the deeds were handed over. If ever there was a custom most agreeable to the chief executive of this country it is the one which includes houses and lands. He has never failed to reward the donors at public expense, and never pretended that he was not influenced by such gifts. He is at least consistent in not assuming a virtue which he has not.

THE TENNESSEE.

The painful doubt connected with the fate of the Tennessee and the San Domingo Commission, has been cleared away by the announcement of its safe arrival at San Domingo.

The telegram sent by the Associated Press reporter would seem to indicate that everything for annexation has been cut and dried. There is no possibility of the expedition returning in time for the present Congress to act upon the report. This will in all probability prevent GRANT from carrying out his annexation project.

IF THE choice of the Convention should fall upon a Western man, for Auditor General, we know of no more deserving than Captain James H. Cooper, of Lawrence county. He commanded Battery B, 1st Pa., Artillery, and no better soldier went from this State. He possesses all the neccessary qualifications for a good officer, and with all is modest. The Convention might go further and fare a good deal worse, than take Captain Cooper.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

We can endorse all the *Democrat* says in regard to the gallant Captain, but then he is not a candidate for that office. He is mentioned, however, in connection with the nomination for Surveyor General.

SENATOR REVELS has saved enough from his $6,000 salary, added to his former economizing from church management, to purchase a $20,000 plantation.

ON Sunday afternoon Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, who for forty years has been pastor of the First Independent Church Philadelphia, was taken suddenly ill in the pulpit, and had to be removed to his residence, where medical aid was secured. His illness is said to be of a paralytic nature. The congregation were much excited and afflicted by the event.

THE New York *Globe* explains the *Tribune's* hostility to woman suffrage and VINNIE REAM's statue. It says WHITELAW REID, the mildest mannered man that ever managed the editorial department of a newspaper, had a "personal difficulty" with Mrs. CADY STANTON once; and that the vivacious VINNIE some time ago "went for" WHITELAW savagely in the papers. Hence his disposition to blaspheme the suffrage movement and VINNIE's job of stone cutting.

IT is said that the Governor of Georgia has appointed the Rev. JAMES SIMMS, the negro whose rescue from slavery caused such exciting scenes in Boston several years ago, Judge of the Chatham county district.

THE Fort Wayne, Ind., *Sentinel* of Monday is out in a double leaded leader, in which it declares for the Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS for President.

The Last Act of Schoeppe.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* of Tuesday says:

> A petition signed by thousands of citizens of Cumberland county, asking for the pardon of Paul Schoeppe, will soon be presented to Governor Geary. Schoeppe has lately relinquished all his claims to the estate of the late Miss Stinnecke for benevolent and charitable purposes. The deed of assignment is dated Carlisle, February 14, 1871, and witnessed by J. Shryock, St. B. Foreman and F. E. Beltzhoover, attorney at law. It disposes of the total amount of her property, which is valued at $75,000, in the following: Six thousand dollars to the German Lutheran church of Carlisle, Pa.; thirty thousand dollars for the erection of a hospital within the borough of Carlisle for poor sick persons of Cumberland county and of the State of Pennsylvania; twenty-one thousand dollars, the interest thereof endowed as salary for a resident physician of the hospital erected by the sum above mentioned; fourteen thousand dollars, the interest thereof to be expended for hospital purposes, according to the disposition of the board of managers of the said hospital with the proviso that any surplus of the interest of these fourteen thousand dollars which has not been used for hospital purposes be invested in defraying the expenses of the medical education of a young man of Cumberland county, of respectable family and good character, who shall receive the first rudiments of his medical education in the hospital above mentioned and through the resident physician of the said hospital.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1871.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably House bill to guard the purity of elections. He said this was a bill to defend the ballot box against fraud and piracies, and gave notice that he would soon ask the attention of the Senate to it, and would then appeal to the friends of the bill to stand by it until the vote was reached.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committe on Public Lands, reported, without amendment, House bill allowing homestead settlers, in case of sickness, to make final affidavits at their residence.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, without any amendment, the House bill extending the time for filing bounty claims, under the act of July 28, 1865, to January 13th, 1870.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Education and Labor, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature, recently presented by Mr. Revels, for a national printing house and an institution for the blind. He said the committee reported adversely on the subject last year, because of their conclusion that the whole thing was very much of the nature of a swindle. The committee was discharged after a discussion upon Mr. Anthony's resolution to print extra copies of the report of the Committee on Education, Messrs. BAYARD and DAVIS opposing it.

The Senate took up the legislative

APPROPRIATION BILL,

And the debate was continued upon concurring in the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole, repealing the prohibition against pardons, as evidence in the Court of Claims.

Mr FOWLER read a lengthy speech, mainly in behalf of a more conciliatory policy towards the South, and in defense of southern loyalists.

Mr. BLAIR, speaking of the failure of the government to furnish arms or means of protection to Unionists in the South, and the assertion of disunion sentiments by the Republican party prior to the rebellion, read a number of extracts from the New York *Tribune*, bearing date of 1860 and 1861, to substantiate the accuracy of his charge that that paper encouraged and advocated the right of secession. He regretted the absence of the Senator from New York (Mr. Fenton) from his seat, but the value of that gentleman's bold denial of the charge against the *Tribune* could be seen by the extracts just quoted. It was mainly due to the representations that the South would and ought to be allowed to go, held out by Greeley and Wendell Phillips, that Alexander H. Stevens was defeated in his efforts to secure the State Convention of Georgia in opposition. Georgia would have arrested the secession movement. Who then was more responsible than Greeley for the blood that had been shed, and drenched the land, and for the vindictive spirit which now animated the Repbblican party. He (Greeley) was equally culpable and criminal with the southern leaders, and should not now turn on those whom he misled with the malignity which belonged to the devil himself. Enlarging upon the culpable failure to act promptly for the suppression of the rebellion in its inception. Mr. Blair said the government on the contrary accorded to the Southern Confederacy a quasi recognition, and treated with Southern Commissioners who were sent to Washington when the the public faith and property were about to be surrendered to them. Every member of the Cabinet gave an opinion in favor of surrender, except Portmaster-General Blair, on whose energetic protest the idea was abandoned. He then went on to argue that the re-construction policy in creating and maintaining carpet-bag governmonts at the South, was intended solely to enable the Republican party to misgovern and plunder the country.

The Senate then voted upon the question when the amendment made in the Cmmittee repealing that part of the law regulating evidence in the Court of Claims, which makes the possession of a pardon proof of disloyalty, was concurred in the vote resulting in a tie, ayes 27, nays 27, and being determined affirmatively by the casting vote of the Vice President.

House.

NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

The bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on Friday last, authorizing the President of the United States to appoint a joint commission to establish a Northwestern boundary line, was next taken up.

Mr. SWANN, who reported the bill from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, explained the necessity for its passage. He replied to the aligation of Mr. Dawes on Friday, and expressed his confidence in the estimates submitted, fixing the cost at $300,000.

Mr. DAWES stated that within the last fifteen years there had been expended in running this same boundary line $650,400, and that was only after 1869, when notice was given that no more appropriaitons would be made, it was discovered that the whole thing was a miss-fire. The work should have been completed, and would have been completed in one year if it had not been for the private interest of a gigantic corporation, which wanted to get under its control a width of eighty miles of that territory. He suggested the propriety of postponing the subject for the present session, and if after the sitting of the High Commission, when closed, if it then became necessary to go on with the work, an appropriation could be mane.

Mr. SWANN inquired of Mr. Dawes whether he thought that one of the results of the deliberations of the High Commission would be to cede the territory of Canada to the United States.

Mr. DAWES replied that gentleman has as much knowledge on that point as he had.

Mr. SWANN remarked that the gentlemans argument was based upon it.

Mr. BANKS advocated the passage of the bill, and expressed great doubt whether the High Commission would ever concede that territory to the United States, as the question did not appear to be within the list of matters to come under its consideration. He disclaimed the idea of the Committee on Foreign Affairs having any personal or private motives in urging the bill. The bill was then passed—yeas, 122; nays, 72.

A dispatch from the Associated Press, announcing the safety of the Tennessee, was laid before the House by the Speaker. Its reading afforded general satisfaction.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Civil Service bill. It was made the special order for to-morrow. The bill appropriates about $30,000,000, including $4,500,000 for pensions under the recent law.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

The House then proceeded to consider the report of the Judiciary Committee of the McGarrahan claim.

Mr. COOK modified the resolution offered by him last Saturday, so as to make it read:

> *Resolved*, That in the opinion of the House there is no sufficient evidence that either Wm. McGarrahan or the New Idra Mining Company has a title, either legal or equitable, to the land known as Panoche Grande, in the State of California, and that such proceedings shall be at once instituted as will recover the possession of the same and assert the title of the United States thereon.

Mr. PETERS desired to offer a proviso to the resolution, that it shall not interfere with the rights of miners, or settlers, or their assigns.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected unless the proviso would accept the new Idra Company.

Mr. PETERS would not accede to that exception.

Mr. BINGHAM, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, argued against the report of the majority, and in favor of the minority, basing his argument particularly on the ground that the patent had been issued in due form to McGarrahan, and that by the intervention of a minion, a hireling of the New Idra Company, the record of that fact in the Interior Department had been mutulated.

Mr. GARFIELD said, as to the argument of his colleague, Mr. Bingham, in regard to the mutilation of the record, he declared that he held in his hand a parchment copy of the patent, and that it had never been signed, and nobody ever pretended it had, until a few weeks ago, when a rascal from New York, who had been authorized to sign patents for the President, came forward and swore he had signed it.

Mr. PETERS, who had made the majority report, closed the discussion, and urged the House to stand by the decision of the Supreme Court instead of undertaking to overrule it.

The House, at 5:40 adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 21.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

A resolution lately introduced by Mr HOWARD, looking to the acquisition c the British North American possession west of Hudson's Bay, through a High Commission, was referred to the Committee o Foreign Relations.

Bills were introduced by Mr. WILSO in aid of the establishment and support c public schools in the States lately in re bellion. The bill provides for the appro priation of the proceeds of public lanc for three years after the passage of the a in aid of the schools.

By Mr. HARLAN—To increase the i ternal revenue derived from lotteries ai other purposes.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee c Commerce, reported with amendments, bill to promote the construction of t Cincinnati & Southern Railway; givi a national charter for the construction a railroad from Cincinnati to Chattanoog The amendments are immaterial.

The Senate bill passed authorizing t United States Circuit Court for Indian to make a partitition in the Miami R serve.

Mr. RICE'S bill for a new Judicial D trict for Western Arkansas was discuss and defeated—ayes, 22; nays, 24. T is regarded as the expression of the Se ate, as being averse to taking any acti at present on a dozen similar measur such as the creation of new judicial d tricts and the appointment of addition Judges.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted and h read a letter from Messrs. Rives Bailey, proprietors of the *Daily Glo* stating that their contract for printi the Congressional debates would exp on the 3d of March next, and their willi ness to enter into a new contract. I ferred.

Mr. CAMERON made a personal a peal to take up and dispose of the C tennial Celebration bill to morrow mo ing, and order that the effect be enter

On motion of Mr. STEWART, a bill provide fer a Solicitor for the Departm of the Interior was passed.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The unfinished business being the l islative, executive and judicial approp ation bill, it was then proceed with.

Mr. CASSERLY continued his rema of the previous day against the increa appropriation of $12,000 to the Bureau Education, because of its inefficiency a inutility, and commented upon the alle attempt of the commissioner to over-r the law prescribing the limits to the I reau by the general supervision of common school system of the country.

Mr. THURMAN said the collection school statistics was the only legitim business of the bureau, and denied right of Congress under the Constitut to build a great debt of education, or enter upon the work of educating American people.

Mr. SAWYER defended the report the Commissioner, and advocated the crease as intended to make subsequent ports more valuable.

Mr. COLE in closing the debate s universal education was one of the prin ples of the Republican party, to wh Democrats were opposed. The Sen then proceeded to vote upon the sun amendments to Mr. Casserly's motion strike out an increase to the Educatio Bureau, which was voted down.

An amendment by Mr. WILLIAMS increase the salaries of Comptrollers a Auditors of the Treasury and Interior I partment, Assistant Postmaster Gen and Commissioner of Customs and P sions to $4,000 per annum. Adopted.

Mr. SCOTT moved to insert Pittsbu in the bill as one of the places which go in bond may be transported under the l of last session.

Mr. MOORE moved to include Mob Both motions were agreed to. The then passed and the Senate adjourned.

House.

The SPEAKER stated the business fore the House was on suspending rules for the passage of the resolution fered by Mr. Dawes, as follows:

> *Resolved*, That the rules be so suspended tha Committee of the Whole be discharged from further consideration of the several regular ap priation bills, and that they be considered in House as in Committee of the Whole, in o therein as reported from the Committee on Ap priations; that after two o'clock to-day they the precedence of all other orders until dispose

After some conversation as to the ef of the resolution, the question was tak and the resolution agreed to.

The House agreed to Mr. WHEELE amendment to the Senate bill, when House passed the Senate bill as th amended. Yeas, 134; nays, 70.

Mr. CHURCHILL, from the Com tee on Elections, made a report on Missouri contested election case of Shie against Vanhorn, with resolutions t Shields, the contestant, was not entit to the seat; that Vanhorn, the sitt member, is, and that Shields shall be p five thousand dollars for expenses.

The resolutions were adopted and House adjourned.

Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1861.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, the thirtieth rule of the Senate was amended so any amendment to the Appropriation bill may be laid on the table without affecting the bill, the effect of which is to cut off debate.

Mr. COLE moved to limit the debate on the Postal and Indian Appropriation bill to five minutes for each Senator, on any one item.

Mr. CASSERLY regarded the proposition as an invasion of the privilege of the minority, and demanded the yeas and nays upon it. He also gave notice of a motion to reconsider Mr. Pomeroy's motion, which he said had been adopted without fair and proper consideration.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The subject was laid aside, and the Senate on motion of Mr. CAMERON, took up the Philadelphia Centennial Celebration bill.

Mr. CONLING opposed the bill, intimating that the credit of originating the idea, belonged exclusively to New York. He then forwarded to the Secretary and asked to have read a lengthy letter on the subject published by Hon. Jno. Bigelow, containing among other suggestions that a number of places should be selected with a view to a general exposition of manufactures, science and art.

Before the reading of the letter was concluded, the morning hour expired, when Mr. CAMERON asked but failed to obtain leave to have the bill further considered. He then asked that it be made the order of business for the morning hour to-morrow, and hoped his friend, Mr. Coukling, would not further delay its passage.

Mr. CONKLING replied that he did not wish to occupy time unnecessarily, but would say frankly, that he was not disposed to see such a scheme go through, hastily, without his determined opposition.

The subject then went over and the Senate took up the Indian Appropriation bill, in Committee of the Whole, when various amendments were made, and without disposing of it, the Senate took a recess until evening.

House.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House proceeded to consider the Deficiency bill. It appropriated $10,677,525, which includes the following items:

For reporting and publishing debates, $120,000.

For the New York Postoffice, $500,000.

For the Boston Postoffice, in addition to the unexpended balance for the purchase of a site, $642 78.

For a Court House in Madison, Wisconsin, $218 99.

For a Court House at Portland, Maine, $20,079.

For appraisers store at Philadelphia, $40,000.

For public printing paper and binding, $225,000.

For cavalry, artillery and horses, $20,000.

For army clothing and camp equipment, $200,000.

For army contingencies, $150,000.

For army medical supplies, $100,000.

For army pay, mileage and clothing, $2,045,000.

For Quartermaster-General's Department, $753,000.

For Freedmen's Bureau, $140,000.

For collecting revenue from Imports, for the half year; $2,750,000.

The last item not included in the aggregate.

The item for the New York Postoffice was read as follows:

For continuing the work on the building for Postoffice and Court House in New York city, to be applied only to finishing the foundations, and up to and including sill course, receiving and setting granite on first story above that course, $500,000.

Mr. DAWES moved to add these words: "And subject to no other limitation or restriction." He explained that there was former legislation which required that no part of the money should be expended until after the contracts were more for the completion of the whole building, at an expense not exceeding $3,000,000. The Committee on Appropriations had become satisfied that it would take $3,000,000 to erect the building from the sill up, as it had been necessary to sink the lower basements thirty-six feet below the surface. The ultimate cost of the building above the surface would be $3,000,000, and the expenditure below the surface would be in addition to that, making the whole cost of the building $3,800,000 or thereabout.

The amendment offered by Mr. Dawes was agreed to.

The next item for the Boston Postoffice also elicited some discussion, arising from the opposition to it by Mr. Farnsworth.

An item for furniture in the Treasury Department brought out Mr. Farnsworth again, in an attack upon the architect of the Treasury Department, and he mentioned the incident of two expensive mirrors being toted about to adorn and beautify the house of a distinguished member of Congress in Washington City, and that one of them, costing some $10,000, had been broken or lost in transporting it backward and forward.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. Farnsworth to what member of Congress he referred. Was he a Democrat?

Mr FARNSWORTH replied that his politics were of that uncertain kind that it was difficult to tell what they were. He had been a Democrat and everything else by turns, but nothing long. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, replied to Mr. Farnsworth's insinuation. There were some things, he said, which a man could not avoid. He could not avoid, when going along the street, having a mud car scatter filth upon him. The member from Illinois had accused him of being interested in granite contracts for the Boston Postoffice, but his colleague on the Postoffice Committee Mr Fitch, had informed the House that there was not the slightest evidence con, necting him with it. Then came some item about furniture, and thereupon the mud machine went at it again, and the House was told that the furniture belonging to the Treasury had been used by him (Butler). There was not one word of truth in it. The accusation was that the Secretary of the Treasury, supervising architect, and all who had to do with these appropriations were all corrupt, all fraudulent and wrong, and this charge was made by a man whose majority had dwindled ten fold, from 14,000 to 1,400, and against a Methodist preacher too. (Laughter.)

Mr. DICKEY. It would always create a riot in New York to stop the supply of whisky. (Laughter.) No where else than in the neighborhood of New York has the love of whisky so developed itself.

Mr. ELDRIDGE. Except in the House of Representatives. (Laughter.)

Mr. LOGAN expressed the opinion that the President had no right to send an army or navy into the States, except on request of the Governor or Legislature, but he did not believe the President had violated the law in that respect. He intimated, however, that a greater outrage was committed by the House and one of its committees, in not taking such action as would give to the great Northwest the representation in the House which its population entitled it to.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, expressed his satisfaction at having elicited a rebuke of the President for the use of militery at elections from the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Logan, who was the President's superior in civil life, and his equal in military life.

Mr. WOOD moved to strike out one of the items for the Freedmen's Bureau, and charged the Bureau with having plundered the public treasury.

Mr. HOAR characterized the two speeches as additional illustrations of the malignant hatred which the Democratic party entertained towards all the poor and oppressed and downtrodden people of the land. The proposition was to reject an item of $5,000 for the support of the freedmen's hospital and asylum, and turn out the sick, blind, aged and feeble inmates to starve and perish in the streets, as a monument of the results of Democratic rule and Democratic policy. He declared that after an investigation, unexampled for patience and fairness, not a scintilla of evidence had been produced before the committee which investigated the charges against the Freedmen's Bureau, to substantiate those charges. The only persons whom the investigation condemned, were the men who made the charges, Mr. Wood and the two members of the committee who put their names to the minority report, Messrs. Rogers and McNeil.

Mr. COX replied to Mr. Hoar, remarking incidentally, that the Freedmen's Bureau was rotton from top to toe, and that it had been used in connection with the army for the prostitution of the ballot box and the injury of the negro race, and now the House had heard a tirade against the Democratic party from the gentleman from Massachuseets, Mr. Hoar. Why did not that gentleman take care of his own poor in Massachusetts? A member on the Republican side of the House had once said that there were more people starving to death in poor houses in Massachusetts than were killed in the Crimean war. Why did not Massachusetts take care of her insane? Why did not her people mind their own business? Why did they not keep their noses out of other people's business? The Insane Asylums of Massachusetts were a shame and a disgrace. The people of Massachusetts sold their paupers, and starved their criminals. They had the worst governed State in the Union. [Laughter.]. And yet, they read lectures to other people, and put on their garments, and make broad their phylacteries. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES rose to make a remark, but Mr. Cox declined to yield to him, remarking that he (Dawes) was the strongest man Massachusetts had. But although Troy had her Hector, Troy fell. Massachusetts was oozy and the gentleman (Dawes) seemed to know it. He would ask that gentleman why there was this deficiency of over ten millions.

Mr. DAWES—I will tell you in a minute, if you will allow me.

Mr. COX—I do not believe you could tell me in an hour.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Dawes, Hoar, Shanks, Cox, McNeely, Munger, Wood and Townsend. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Wood stated on his honor as a Representative and man, that he had proved fourteen out of the fifteen allegations which he had made against General Howard.

Mr. TOWNSEND, member of the Committee on Education, which had investigated the matter, stated on his honor, that the investigation showed that all the charges made by Mr. Wood against General Howard to be untrue from beginning to end. He referred to Mr. Wood as having been Mayor of the city of New York, and having gravely proposed to break up the Union by taking that great city out of it.

Mr. WOOD. That is false and the gentleman knows it is false.

Mr. Townsend proceeded and read from McPherson's text book of the rebellion, a message sent by Mr. Wood, Mayor of New York, to the Common Council of that city, in which he spoke of the dissolution of the Union as inevitable; of the people of the slave States as their aggrieved brethren, with whom they had friendly relations, and common sympathy, and the propriety of New York disrupting the bonds which bound her to the venal and corrupt master, and to the party which had plundered their revenues and attempted to burn her commerce. He also referred to Mr. Toombs' telegram and read the contents.

Mr. WOOD replied to Mr. Townsend. He submitted that extract read from his message to the New York Common Council simply showed that he then, like many another man, thought that under existing circumstances secession was possible, and his recommendation was that New York the great commercial metropolis of the country should under all possible circumstances, command and defend the commerce of the country. In that message there was not an expression that could be construed into any desire to bring about the dissolution of the Union. It was on his message that the first dollar ever voted by any city of the United States for the equipment of troops, was voted by the city of New York. He had sent a special message to the Common Council recommending the appropriation of one million for the purpose of equipping troops before any action was taken by the President. That appropriation was made, and that on that million of dollars the Union Defence Committee had fitted out thirteen regiments of the finest troops in the war. He had, himself, at his own expense, not a single dollar of which had ever been refunded him, raised a regiment which was named after the political organization to which he belonged. The first great meeting held in the country after the firing on Fort Sumpter, was called by himself, at Union Square, next day, at which Jno. A. Dix presided, and at which Senator Backer and himself were speakers and orators. Therefore, when gentlemen imputed motives to him which had no foundation, he had a right to fling them back into their faces as false. Mr. Wood then referred to the Toombs telegram, and defended his conduct in that connection.

Mr. PETERS, referring to the charges against General Howard, declared he had read all the report and testimony, and there was not a single jot or title of fraud, imprudence, or even indiscretion, proved against the fair fame of that officer. In order to put a stop to the discussion, and bring the House to a vote on the bill, Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill. The motion was agreed to, and the bill passed by a vote of yeas, 96; nays, 34.

The House then, at six o'clock P. M, adjourned.

RICHMOND, VA.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

RICHMOND, February 21.—The bill incorporating the Washington and Richmond Railway Company, which would give the Pennsylvania Central Railroad connection with Southern railroads, and which passed the House yesterday, was defeated in the Senate this evening.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TROOPS GOING TO CHERBOURG.

LONDON, February 22.—The *Daily News* says that General Faidherbe's troops continue to embark at Dunkirk for Cherbourg.

A letter from General Trochu condemns the proposed entry of the Germans into Paris. He says that Paris has deserved the honors of war, and advises her to shut her gates and let the enemy open them with cannon.

The removal of the Government to Tours or Blois is much talked about, but there is really no belief in the probability.

The Queen held Court yesterday at Buckingham Palace. Among those presented by Nr. Moran, United States Charge D'Affairs, were Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. William Harrison, Mrs. Augusta Hamilton, daughter of Commodore Rodgers. The Queen has approved the appointment of Mrs. S. Livermore as United States Consul at Londonderry.

DIPLOMATIC AFFAIRS.

PARIS, February 22.—The *Siecle* says: M. Remusatt has been appointed Ambassador to London, and will also represent France in the Black Sea conference. The missions to Florence and Vienna remain as at present.

Some French frigates have been

SENT TO CORSICA,

For the purpose of repressing possible disturbances. Senor Olazaga comes to Paris as the Spanish Minister. M. Ponyer Quertier has been added to the Peace Commission.

A proposition for the neutralization of Savoy is under discussion by the government, as are also commercial treaties with other countries.

ARKANSAS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

The Troubles in Arkansas—Impeachment Trials—Excitement in Court—Lieut. Gov. Johnson's Chances Good.

MEMPHIS, February 22.—The *Avalanche*, Little Rock, special to-night says: At the meeting of the Senate this morning, the Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he had brought in three skulking members, viz: Askew, Lawson and Thomas.

The roll being called, ten were found present, lacking four of a quorum. After instructing the Sergeant and Assistants to bring in other absentees, adjourned, out of respect to the day.

The House adjourned over for the same reason.

Immediately after the Supreme Court convened, counsel for Lieutenant Governor Johnson suggested to the court that this day was usually kept sacred by all departments of the government, the judiciary especially, generally regarded it as a holiday, and wanted the court to adjourn over until to-morrow. Without heeding the suggestion, the Chief Justice directed the clerk to read the record, which being done, Lieut. Gov. Johnson presented in person, a protest against Chief Justice McClure sitting in the case, because of his impeachment by the House of Representatives. The Chief Justice, without regarding the protest, announced that the trial would be proceeded with.

Defendants council then submitted a motion to dismiss the case on the ground that the court had decided that no jury can be had, because the legislature had never enacted any statue providing for trials by jury in that court. The court was not competent to try the case because there was nothing but facts and not law involved. The court took a recess of ten minutes, and on returning, the Chief Justibe announced the motion to dismiss overruled, Justices Harrison and Gregg dissenting, saying they did not believe that this court had jurisdiction in the case; or any right to issue quo warrants against the Lieutenant-Governor or Governor. If the Court had no right to order the jury, it had no right to try the case. Juries always determine facts. Judges determine law. The attorney for the State submitted a new replication to answer the defendants, excepting only one plea, viz: The Lieutenant-Governor did not enter on the discharge of his duties within fifteen days after being officially notified of his election. The attorney's announced this as the only point at issue.

Witnesses were then called and sworn.

Mr. Hodges, President of the Board of Commissioners, was first placed on the stand, and testified positively that he had delivered the official certificate of election to the Lieutenant Governor on the 1st of May, 1868.

Mr. Brooks, also member of the Board, testified that he had signed the certificate of election some time during the month of April, the exact day not remembered; was certain, however, that the Lieutenant Governor was qualified within the time specified by the Constitution.

The court then adjourned till to-morrow, on account of the illness of Justice Gregg.

The day was generally observed.

The Clayton men are becoming very despondent. According to the evidence thus far adduced, it will be impossible for them at this court to oust the Lieutenat Governor.

THE NEW HAMBURG DISASTER.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

POUGHKEEPSIE, February 22.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the New Hamburg disaster have returned the following verdict: That the said persons came to their death on the 6th day of February, at New Hamburg, in the county of Dutchess, State of New York, by suffocation by fire, or drowning, in consequence of a collision between the Pacific express train and a car loaded with crude petroleum, thrown across the track of said train, on which they were passengers. The jury believe that the oil train could not have been stopped soon enough to have prevented the accident, and that the employees of the oil train used all the means at their command to signal the express train; that the signal men did their duty in the premises; that the express train was half a mile from the obstruction when first signalled, and could have been stopped, provided all the appliances had been effective; that for some reason, to the jury unknown, the patent brakes were not effectively applied.

ARKANSAS.

The Impeachment of the Governor of Arkansas—Order From the President.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, February 21.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special says: The situation at present is but little changed. The Senate met at ten o'clock, seven members present, nineteen absent. On motion of Mr. Carrol the Secretary was instructed to notify Gov. Clayton and Chief Justice McClure that articles of impeachment had been presented against them by the House, which the Secretary at once performed. Governor Clayton remarked to him that he would receive the notice but not officially. No further business of interest was transacted in the Senate.

In the House Mr. Chamberlain introduced a bill to provide for the coming vacancies in the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. In case of the vacancies in either, the Legislature is authorized to elect, and if a vacancy occurs when the Legislature is not in session the Secretary of State is authorized to convene that body. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Meek introduced a bill to appoint a committee of three to ascertain the whereabouts of the absent members of the Senate and restore them to the bosoms of their families. Declared out of order.

Bills were also introduced to extend the time for the commencement of the work on the Iron Mountain and Helena Railroad, and remitting a penalty of fifty per cent. for the non-payment of taxes for this year, if paid within sixty days. Passed unanimously.

The Supreme Court met and over-ruled the motion made yesterday for a trial by jury in the case of Lieutenant Governor Johnson, under the Fourteenth Amendment, after which the court adjourned until to-morrow, owing to the indisposition of Justice Gregg. Johnson's counsel will appeal to to the Supreme Court of the United States and if the appeal is refused, to ask for a writ of error from the District Court. The following dispatch has been received by the commandant of the post:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 19, 1871.

To the Commanding Officer of Little Rock, Arkansas:

It being reported that there are indications of riot at Little Rock, the President directs you to keep your troops on hand to suppress and quiet the faction. Should the disturbance arise the troops will not be used to aid either party in the contest between the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, but only to preserve order. Acknowledge the receipt of this dispatch immediately, and report your action.

[Signed.] E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Tennessee Safe.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

SAN DOMINGO CITY, February 3.—The Commission arrived from the Samana Bay yesterday evening. Every one connected with the party is in excellent health. The want of coaling facilities detained the ship six days at Samana. The Commission found the inhabitants of the peninsula very generally in favor of annexation. A full investigation was made into the ownership of the land around the harbor, and it showed that no United States official is involved in any private transaction there whatever. Fabius and his associates, and O'Sullivan, have a perpetual lease at a nominal price, of nearly all the available water front for large vessels around the harbor of Samana. There is no valuable mineral land in that section.

The Commission landed here this morning, and was formally received by President Baez. Mr. Wade explained the character and object of the Commission to Baez and his Cabinet, who gave them a cordial welcome.

President Baez said that peace and a stable government would follow a Union with the United States, and that the people were all anxious for Union. He said that Cabral had no Dominicans with him. The commanders of the force he was supposed to command were Haytiens, and Hayti was the real mover in the whole matter. They had information that an incursion was to be made, while the Commission was here, to influence them, and from his agents he had learned the whole movement. He expressed the hope that the Commissioners would examine all classes, and promised to extend every facility in his power.

Five of the party came across the island from Samana to this place. The commission find thus far no appearance of public disturbances or dissensions. The season is very healthy, and the officers and crews of the United States steamers Tennessee, Nantucket and Yantic, now in this harbor, are all well. The Commission will be here a week longer, and will probably visit Asqua next. The stories of trouble there are untrue. The Commission intend to start for home in about four weeks. Baez has agreed to give safe conduct to Cabral or any of his officers to come here and meet the Commission. Messengers will be dispatched at once.

The following from the *Tribune's* San Domingo correspondence:

BAY OF SAMANA, Jan. 27.

We had charming weather for the first two days out, cold indeed, but bright and clear, with fresh and favoring winds, and every prospect of a pleasant voyage, but toward the evening of the second day, in the rough latitude of Hatteras, our troubles began, and from that time until we reached our destination we experienced abundant discomfort and many stormy seas, though without any specially severe test-leaguing qualities, the frigate using, generally, both steam and sails. We have made a moderately quiet voyage, but the behavior of the vessel under steam is far from satifactory, and her machinery is found to be full of serious defects. As a sailer, however, the ship is pronounced faultless. We had been out of sight of land six days and a half, when on the morning of the 24th, we heard from the lookout in the maintop the welcome cry of "Land ho!" The morning was the hottest we had yet felt. A burning sun blistered the deck. The brass work of the frigate glowed like fire, and the waters glittered like burnished metal under the blazing heavens. There was hardly a breath of air, and as we steamed through the calm sea the sails hung useless from the yards. At two o'clock in the afternoon we dropped anchor in the outer harbor of Samana, about two miles from the village, over the property leased by the United States, floated the American, and we found in the harbor the United States Steamer Nantasket Captain McCook.

RURAL ECONOMY.

About Ploughing and Subsoiling—Suitable Hints for the Season, &c.

SUBSOILING.

In answering the question, the Rural Carolinian, among other things, says:—

"Some soils will hold water like a pan; in some, the water will percolate through and go out at the base of the hill. Not only the kind of soil, but the peculiarities of locality should influence our decision on this subject. There are localities where the surface soil has been exhausted, when eight or ten inches below you may strike a soil as good or better than the original mold on the surface. Here, I say, by all means, subsoil, and not only subsoil, but bring a portion of the subsoil to the surface, if possible; but if you have two inches of soil and a pipe clay substrata, subsoiling can do no good, for in a wet season it will hold too much water for the crop, without subsoiling. What you now want is thorough draining, close and deep, with main trunk as an outlet.

DEEP PLOUGHING.

The agriculturist should know that all soils, and even granite rocks, contain more or less of the elements of vegetable growth. Soil while in a dense state, so compact that the grass which form the atmosphere, with the aid of the sun and rain, heat and cold, cannot penetrate and decompose them, will be sterile; while by disintegrating them they will become fertile, and their power for absorbing and combing with manurial substances greatly increased. Therefore it is the same quantity of manure, the same season, and the same kind of land, yields far greater returns where the land has been deeply and thoroughly pulverized.

FEED AND CARE OF HORSES.

The best hay for horses is timothy grass, cut after the second blow and well cured. Before feeding, if the hay is dusty, it should be thrown to the floor and shaken up, in order to get out the dust. It is poor policy to feed musty hay and mice champings, &c., as a cough, or something else is apt to follow. Never overfeed—it is better for them to eat their rations clean up and stand awhile with nothing before them Horses that work should have grain in proportion to the labor they perform, in order to keep them fleshy, and keep up their strength. The quantity requisite varies—some will be sustained on a peck of oats a day, while others will require a half bushel. Four quarts a day will do for a horse that does not labor. It is better to feed grain to some extent, to all horses. Currying and carding are essential, so is good clean bedding, fresh air and pure water. Never drive to overtax their strength. They should walk up and down steep hills.

VEGETABLE SURGERY.

There is no doubt but that broken limbs can be as well set in trees as on human beings. In both cases it is necessary to adjust carefully the fractured parts. One man, after he had fitted nicely the parts together, bound clay mud tightly over the fracture. Another made the tree stationary by tying it to a stake driven firmly into the ground, and then spread grafting wax over the fracture. In both cases adhesion took place, and the trees thrived as though no accident had happened to them.

MULCHING.

Here is the experience of the editor of the Rural American in mulching potatoes.

"The ground was prepared by plowing and harrowing in the usual manner, and the potato cuts sown at intervals of about one to the square foot. The covering was then laid on from four to six inches thick, and a few rails placed upon it to keep it from blowing away in case it became very dry. That was all the work of preparation and planting; the attention nothing' until gathering time, when we raked off the sedge and disclosed a surprising sight. The ground was literally covered with well-grown potatoes, clean and beautiful. We raked them into heaps and measured the crop, as well as the plot of ground occupied, and determined that the yield was within a fraction of seven hundred bushels to the acre.

TO MAKE COWS GIVE MILK.

The agricultural editor of the Bee Journal vouches for the following handed him by a friend: "If you desire to get a large yield of milk, give your cow, three times a day, water slightly warm, slightly salted in which bran has been stirred, at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find that your cow will gain twenty-five per cent. immediately, under the effects of it, and will become so attached to it as to refuse to drink clear water, unless very thirsty, but this mess she will drink at any time and ask for more. The amount of this drink is an ordinary water pail full at each time, morning, noon and night. Your animal will then do her best at discounting the lacteal.

WHIPPING HORSES.

You say your horse shies at "things in the road," and that though you whip him he seems to grow worse. Undoubtedly. You ought not to whip. The horse sees something not familiar to him, and he shies. Then you strike him with the whip. Now, in his way of reasoning—it is what he shies at that hurts him, hence he is more apt to shy another time. Try a little patience, and let the horse examine and smell these objects. Keep your whip from him, and our word for it he will get over the habit.

OHIO NEWS.

PAINSVILLLE does not owe a cent.

THE dogs are playing havoc among the sheep in Crawford county.

MRS. DILLE, of Morgan county, has eloped with her step-son.

THEY are catching coons by the hundred in Pike county.

THEY have had a post-mistress lately appointed in Springfield. Salary, $3,000.

EXTENSIVE preparations are being made for the State Editorial Convention, at Akron on the 23d and 24th insts.

WM. COX, aged seventy-six, and Miss Mary Coan, aged seventy, of Enon, Clarke county, were married on the 26th ult.

THERE are in the penitentiary at Columbus, 101 convicts serving out a second term, 18 serving a third, 10 a fourth and 3 a seventh.

STRAITSVILLE, the great coal center of the State of Ohio, has increased its population more than a thousand fold in one year.

AT the Guy sale of imported stock, at Mechanicsburg, Champaign county, last week, three Clydesdale Stallions were disposed ,of,or $8,000, $1,925 and $18,05.

THE large tobacco factory of Brown & Paige, at Painesville, was destroyed by fire last Thursday morning, together with the machinery and about fifteen thousand dollars worth of tobacco. Total loss $23,000; insurance $13,000.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
COMPOUND FLUID
Extract Catawba
GRAPE PILLS!

Compound Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, Etc. Purely Vegetable, Containing no Mercury, Minerals or Deleterious Drugs.

H

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superceding castor oil salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the *finest ingredients*. After a few days' use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

E

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphillis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of all kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

L

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its BLOOD-PURIFYING PROPERTIES are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear and healthy color and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of pains and swelling of the bones, ulcerations of the throat and legs, blotches, pimples on the face, erysipelas and all scaly eruptions of the skin, and beautifying the complexion. Price, $1 50.

M

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
CONCENTRATED
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
the Great Diuretic.

Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, irritation of the neck of the bladder and inflammation of the kidneys, ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, retention of urine, diseases of the prostrate gland, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel, brickdust deposit, and mucous or milky discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the Face,
Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude,
of the Muscular System, Etc.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

B

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, and excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc., superseding Copabia in affections for which it is used, and syphilitic affections—in these diseases used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

LADIES.

"In many affections peculiar to ladies, the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy—as in chlorosis or retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrus state of the uterus, leucorrhœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaint incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion or habits of dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms.)

O

H. T. Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, Etc.,

In all their stages, no change in diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE. It causes a frequent desire, and give strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Price, One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Bottle.

L

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
IMPROVED ROSEWASH

Cannot be surpassed as a FACE WASH, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of cutaneous affection. It speedily eradicates pimples, spots, scorbutic, dryness, indurations of the cutaneous membrane, etc., dispels redness and incipient inflammation, hives, rash, moth patches dryness of scalp or skin, frost bites, and all purposes for which salves or ointments are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healty action to the tissue of its vessels, on which depends the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principle claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a TOILET APPENDAGE of the most Superlative and Congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisites, SAFETY and EFFICACY—the invariable accompaniments of its use—as a preservative and refresher of the complexion. It is an excellent Lotion for diseases of a Syphilitic nature, and as an injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu, Sarsaparilla and Catawba Grape Pills, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

D

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE
PREPARATIONS

Delivered to any address. Secure from observation.
Established Upwards of Twenty Years.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Address letters for information, in confidence, to
HENRY T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist and Chemist.
ONLY DEPOTS,
H. T.
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 Broadway, New York,
OR TO
H. T. Helmbold's Medical Depot,
No. 104 South Tenth St., Phila.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Henry T. Helmbold's.
Take no Other.

LOCAL NEWS.

THAT DIXMONT PATIENT AGAIN.

Burkrights' Case Called Up for a Hearing Yesterday—It it Postponed and Why—Serious Charges—Jealousy—Is He Sane or Raving?

Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock the case of Jacob Burkright of Saltsburg, Indiana county, confined at the Hospital for the Insane, Dixmont, but alleged to be in the sound possession of his senses by some of his relatives, including one of his brothers, was brought up for a hearing in the Common Pleas Court Room, Judges Collier and Stowe on the Bench. The patient himself was in attendance. He is a hale hearty looking man of forty or thereabout, whose appearance does no in the least indicate him to be laboring under any mental derangement. His wife, a woman apparantly about his own age was also in attendance with a baby in her arms, which as shall subsequently appear, was mainly the cause of this trouble. Whether the same is traceable to mania or not remains to be judged. Messrs. Moore and McCullagh represented the petitioner, Messrs Bakewell and Christy the Hospital and Messrs. Gibson and Weir, Mrs. Burkright.

Mr. Weir called the attention of the court to the fact that it was impossible to get the witnesses from Westmoreland county on behalf of the defense in time for the hearing. He would ask an adjournment until a future day.

A consultation now ensued on this point in the course of which it was suggested that Saturday week would be a sensible occasion for the investigation.

Mr. Moore—If the court please I would think Saturday weak would be most suitable for this affair. It will be necessary to bring some twenty or thirty witnesses down from Westmoreland county.

Mr Weir—The witnesses from Westmoreland county will be put to great inconvenience if this day is selected as they will find it impossible to return to their homes on Saturday night, and instead be obliged to remain over until Sunday.

Mr. Bakewell—I would suggest that the case be heard before the Westmoreland county Court

Judge Stowe—I doubt whether they have the right to hear it, whether the jurisdiction lies with them.

We may mention here that the subject upon which Burkright is alleged to be insane is jealousy of his wife. Even by the respondents it is not charged that his affection extend further, on his part he insists that though he is jealous of his wife, there is no insanity about it, he has reason to be jealous of her. He tells some very strange stories concerning alleged improper conduct on her part, involving serious charges of immorality against her, and also against a certain Presbyterian minister of Westmoreland county but whose name it would be obviously improper to mention in this connection, unless it be adduced in the course of the evidence. Among other matters he derives the paternity of the child Mrs Burkright had yesterday in court with her, but whether it is only a freak of an impaired imagination which leads him to do this, or whether he has any jusr reasons for it remains to be seen.

◆

The Coming Election.

The political horizon just now is becoming darkened with candidates for office at the ensuing county and city elections. Of course the Radical workers are busy laying their ropes and maturing plans for the easy capture of the voters. Let "the Ring" of Court house politicians and "rotation in office men" beware! There is a spirit of Democratic independence coming to the surface, which bids fair to make its mark at the fall elections. Young men are only beginning to feel aware of the oppressive taxes heaped upon us to support the Radical ring of politicians who annually pair off and work into each other's hands without the aid of city or county conventions of honest voters. These young men will come to the surface this fall, and we say to them in all honesty, in all sincerity, examine the political field for yourselves. Do not be lead away by tricksters, who would put the ballot in your hand that carries with it your own slaughter an increase of your taxes—a ballot which makes you one of the Radical burnt offerings.

To the young Democracy we would say, stand steadfast to your rights as citizens—as men, and with your aid the dark cloud which so long has obscured you, will raise and soon again you will enjoy all the freedom of life, liberty and free sentiments vouchsafed you under the Constitution of our country.

For the County Offices, several prominent Democrats are spoken of—men, who, if they consent to the use of their names, will make such a fight as must carry with it success to our cause. One of the tit-bits in the city will be the Mayoralty. The only prominent name mentioned thus far, by the Democracy, in connection with the office is that of James Blackmore. We trust that if the gentlemen does loom up as a candidate, that he will hang out no bastard colors, but sail under the wings of the party to which he professes to belong, and with which he has been so long identified.

Let the Democrats of Allegheny county, and especially the younger voters in the party, begin their work early, and we doubt not that the emblem of victory, which for so long has been "swinging round the circle," will perch victorious upon Democratic banners.

◆

A Friendly Call, and What was Said

It is human nature to tell our friends of our ailments. We all do it, expecting sympathy. Sympathy is a great comfort to invalids. When we have recovered, too, we are fond of talking of the medicines that relieved us. This is a good trait in our humanity. It shows that we are grateful for benefits received.

The other day, Mrs. E. Sutcliff, the well known teacher of crayon painting, whose *atelier* is in Court street, Brooklyn, was visited by a lady pupil, who had been absent from her class nearly a month. "What has been the matter?" said Mrs. S., "Have you been sick?" "Very," was the reply. "What complaint?" "Dyspepsia. I thought I should have died." "Ah! and what did the doctors do for you, my dear?" said Mrs. S. "Nothing," responded the young lady. "A gentleman friend," she continued, with a tell-tale blush, "induced me to try Plantation Bitters, and you see the result: *I am perfectly well.*" This conversation occurred in Mrs. Sutcliff's studio; and it is here given as she relates it, word for word.

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

PETROLEUM AND DEATH.

Fatal Burning of an Old Lady.

On Saturday morning, at about two o'clock a terrible accident, resulting in death, occurred at the boarding house of Mrs. S. J. Stokes, at No. 18 Third avenue. Mrs. Margaret Speer, the mother of Mrs. Stokes, resided with her daughter, and occupied a room on the third floor. She had been an habitually early riser, getting up and dressing by lamp light. At the time mentioned on Saturday morning, the members of the household were startled by screams issuing from the old lady's room. All hurried to the place and found Mrs. Speer standing on the floor enveloped in flames, while the lamp lay broken and the scattered oil was burning in all directions. The utmost efforts were at once made to extinguish the burning clothing of Mrs. Speer, but it was with the greatest difficulty that this could be accomplished. It was nearly fifteen minutes before the flames could be fully extinguished, and of course the poor woman was frightfully burned.

Messengers started at once for physicians, and very soon Dr. Greenwalt, who is a relative of the deceased, we believe, reached the house and attended the sufferer. He was followed soon after by two or three others. Everything possible was done for her, but without avail, as it proved. For two hours the injured woman suffered greatly. Then for a time she slept, but only to awaken to more suffering, and finally, at ten o'clock, death relieved her of her pain. Deceased was sixty-five years of age. Before her death she stated that she had arisen, thinking it was time to dress, and was lighting the lamp when it fell from her hands and was broken. The oil ignited and set fire to her clothing. The carpet and furniture in the room where the accident occurred were considerably burned in the attempt to save Mrs. Speer, and we are told that an infant held by one of the persons in the room was slightly burned.

Some person summoned the Coroner, and he proceeded to the house. He found the family, however, greatly opposed to having an inquest held. Dr. Greenwalt and the other physicians who attended Mrs. Speer before her death, stated to the Coroner that the deceased was perfectly conscious up to the time of her death, and gave a clear coherent account of the manner of the accident. There seemed no doubt, whatever, as to the manner of death, and out of respect to the feeling of the family, the Coroner decided not to hold an inquest. Mrs. Speer stated to the physicians that she was lighting the lamp when it exploded.

◆

THAT WRIGHT CASE SETTLED.

A Hearing on Saturday—The Prisoner Remanded for Trial.

On Saturday in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Stowe presiding, the case of William J. Wright charged with stealing a yoke of oxen from a farmer in Washington, and the particulars of whose case has already been reported in THE POST, was brought up on the writ of *habeas corpus* granted the instance of his counsel Messrs. Linn and Maginn. These gentlemen appeared in Court for the purpose of arguing his case.

On behalf of Wright it was urged that the offense was committed in Washington county, and that under the circumstances neither Alderman Strain nor his police who arrested the prisoner and who were the respondents in the case have any jurisdiction. It was furthermore claimed that no hearing has been granted to Wright, though under the law he was entitled to one.

On behalf of the respondents it was now shown that besides the information made against the prisoner for stealing the oxen, there had been another one preferred against him based on his selling the cattle in this county. It was furthermore shown that not only had he had a hearing and that the charges against him been substantiated, but others had been brought and a few fresh ones were still in prospect.

Judge Stowe remanded the prisoner to jail,—whereon Mr. Linn, his counsel declared that if actions like this were to be taken in such cases he would withdraw the bar. We presume, however, the gentleman was not serious in his avowal.

◆

A SMALL RURAL RIOT.

Bachanalian Revels at a Tavern Near McKeesport—A Telegram for City Officers—Four of the Rioters in Custody.

On Saturday night a telegram was received from McKeesport announcing that a serious riot had occurred a short distance from that town at the tavern kept by Mr. A. Baker, the party who sent the dispatch. It ran in this wise:

McKEESPORT, February 18, 1871.
Send three police officers here to-night. A riot at the hotel. Information at 'Squire Berry's. A. BAKER.

On receiving the telegram the Mayor despatched officers Long, Jones and Dressler to McKeesport to inquire into the cause and circumstances of the occurrence and make arrests if necessary. On arriving there they found that a party of men had dropped into the tavern in the course of the evening, some of them intoxicated and quarrelsome. They indulged in fresh potations during their stay, and after a little while a row was inaugurated, in the course of which the furniture of the establishment was in a great measure destroyed and the stock considerably damaged. The fellows had left when the officers got upon the scene, and crossed the river to their homes on the other side. The police, however, followed and arrested four of them, who gave their names as, respectively, Michael Herrington, Oliver Gibson, Robert Sickmore and Sidney Davis. They were brought to the city, information being previously lodged against them by Mr. Baker before Justice Berry, of McKeesport, who committed them to jail to await a hearing.

◆

Railroader Injured.

At about nine o'clock on Friday evening a man named John Mason, an employee of the Pan Handle Railroad Co., met with a terrible accident. He was engaged in coupling cars near the mouth of the tunnel, above Second avenue, and was caught by one of his legs between the bumpers. His thigh was terribly crushed and his leg was also broken below the knee. The muscles of the limb were lacerated in the most shocking manner. He lives in Ohio, and is unmarried.

◆

LOUIS D. HARBAUGH, on motion of T. C. Lazier, Esq., was admitted to practice in our Courts, on Saturday.

FEES OF COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Meeting of the Bar on Saturday.

On Saturday evening there was a meeting in the District Court Room of the Pittsburgh Law Association. President A. M. Brown occupied the the Chair, and J. E. McKelvey acted in the capacity of Secretary.

After the meeting had come to order Mr. B. F. Lucas offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed to prepare and draft a bill for the regulation of the fees and salaries of the various officers of Allegheny county, which bill, when prepared and approved by this Association, shall be forwarded to the Legislature, with a request to procure the passage of the same.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. The following members were appointed to constitute the committee: Messrs. Lucas, Bailey, Gazzam, Kennedy and Pollock.

Mr. C. S. Fetterman offered a resolution to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to draft a bill requiring notice to be served on the owners of property before the filing of mechanics' liens. Carried, and Messrs. Fetterman, Petty and McMasters appointed.

The by-law requiring the proceedings to be kept secret was repealed, and hereafter the meetings of the association will be open to the public.

After the transaction of some not very important business, the meeting adjourned.

◆

RUNAWAY—SMASH UP.

A Driver Seriously Injured—Two Carriages Smashed

A run-away occurred yesterday afternoon, of quite a serious nature. We learn that a number of carriages were coming down Penn avenue, returning from a funeral, when the horses attached to one of the carriages, became frightened, when near the corner of Penn avenue and Eleventh streets, and ran away. The animals dragging the carriage continued at a fearful rate of speed down the avenue as far as Tenth street where the passing vehicle attracted the attention of a team attached to another carriage, and, frightening them, they, too, started on a gallop. The first team and carriage referred to belonged to Moreland & Mitchell, and had gone but a short distance before a sudden collision with a passing vehicle brought it to a halt, minus a wheel, and with sundry other damages. The second of the teams, which belonged to Jackson & Co., livery men, dashed on, down the avenue to Sixth street. Here they made a sudden turn toward Liberty street. Crossing the latter thoroughfare, the horses attached to the vehicle, which had by this time lost one of the hind wheels, collided with one of the awning posts in front of the clothing store of Sliverman & Bro. The post was torn from its place, and had no effect whatever in checking the speed of the animals. The latter did not relax their gait until, when near the corner of Fourth and Market streets, they collided with a hitching post in front of the whole-sale millinery stores of Joseph Horne & Co.

The driver on Moreland & Mitchells' carriage, which, fortunately, was unoccupied at the time, escaped without injury. The young man who was holding the reins on Jackson & Co's carriage, was pitched from his seat when the horses turned the corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street. He landed on the sidewalk, and was at once taken care of by the police and conveyed in a carriage to his residence. The carriages were seriously damaged, yet, strange to say, the animals escaped any injury whatever.

◆

An Old Citizen Dead.

We are called upon to-day to record the death of Mr. Wm. Dilworth, Sr., which occurred Saturday morning about eleven o'clock at the old family residence on Mount Washington. Mr. Dilworth was a native of Chester county, Pa., but removed to Pittsburgh when he was only eight years of age. Since that time he has been a resident of this city. He was a master builder by occupation, and among the more important contracts awarded to him was the building of the present Court House, and the construction of the old Monongahela bridge, as well as several other bridges in this county. He was President of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge up to the 1st of January last. He had reached the advanced age of eighty years, and was a man of robust health, scarcely ever having been known to have a day's illness. The immediate cause of his death is supposed to have been heart disease. His widow, who survives him, is in her seventy-fourth year. About four years ago the venerable couple celebrated their golden wedding in the same house which they occupied when first married, and in which Mr. D. expired.

A large family is left to mourn his loss. The sons surviving him are among our most prominent business men. The grief of the surviving relatives is shared by a large circle of sincere friends.

◆

A Railroad Accident.

On Saturday, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, a serious accident occurred at the high trestle of the Saw-Mill Run Coal Railway, in Temperanceville. A loaded coal train was coming from Saw-Mill Run, and before reaching the trestle the rear car jumped the track. The train ran on the trestle, and the "bumping" of the rear car broke the timbers and a part of the trestle gave way. The engine and first cars remained safely upon the track, the couplings having broken. The four rear cars went down with the trestle into the gorge, a distance of forty feet. Three men were riding on one of the rear cars. James Long and Thomas Grafton, two miners from Noblestown, went down with the car. Long was caught by the right leg by the wrecked car and held so firmly that he was extricated with great difficulty. As he lay there he saw the next car tumbling over, and expected it to fall on and crush him, but fortunately it fell to one side. The injured man was brought to the Homœpathic hospital where he now is. His right leg is crushed from the ankle above the knee, and will probably have to be amputated.

Grafton had his arm broken, and received some internal injuries. He was taken to a house near the place of the accident, where he received proper attention. Long and Grafton are coal miners, and had been at work at Saw Mill Run. They did not like their boarding place, and were coming away with their tools. Long has a wife and six children at Noblestown, where his wife keeps a little store.

The third man who was on the car jumped as it went down, and landed on the ground forty feet below, with no more serious injury than a severe "coming together." We did not learn his name.

◆

Rough Skin.

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co. New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES

THE IMPORTENCE OF HEALTH.
None but those deprived of this blessing know of its loss. The pimpled, blotched and tettered covered person looks upon a clear, smoth skin with jealousy, an inwardly desires the same. Those whose system are filled with the virus of SCROFULA, and other cutaneous diseases, cannot have good health, when the blood is impure, diseases is sure to follow

All have timely warning in those pimples, blotches, tetters, sores, boils, copper-colored, patches, scales, &c. Avert the calamity by purifying the system with the

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

Before SCROFULA takes a firm hold.

How many have the virus of Syphilis in the system, and in that condition contemplate marriage, knowing little of its baneful influences on the constitution. To such we say STOP. First cleanse yourself of those impurities. Of that Scrofulus infection, (which in many cases is hereditary in the constitution), before you bring misery on yourself and offspring.

Sold in Pittsburgh at FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market street. jan26

TO THE LADIES.

Why do you hesitate to produce that beautiful complexion so universally admired, yet only produced by

Courand's Oriental Cream,

Acknowledged by all who have used it to be the most elegant and delicate preparation in use.

Sold cheapest at JOS. FLEMING'S (warranted genuine), 84 Market street, corner of Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan26

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co., of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (F. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggists and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.
jan6-TU-THAS-ly

NO MORE
WEAK NERVES.

Warner's Dispepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dispeptics and those suffering from weak nerves with habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer, it strengthens the stomach and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dispeptic persons should use WARNER'S DISPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.
an6-M W F-ly

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Daniel McKee, late of the borough of Birmingham, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the same will make immediate payment. Those having claims present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES SALISBURY, Administrator.
Office on 14th st, Birmingham. jan14:1td&6tw

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,
EDWARD CARTER,
2 Amity st., New York.
se24-3mw "R"

FOR SALE—A SECOND CLASS ENGINE well repaired, and in good running order. For particulars inquire of JAMES McBRIDE, at the shop of James Rees, corner of Fourth and Duquesne streets, or on the undersigned at North Star, Allegheny county.
feb11:4tw JAMES DONALDSON.

FARM FOR SALE.—WISHING TO move to Missouri, I offer my farm of 118 acres for sale. It is at Holiday's Cove, near station, on Pan Handle Railroad, 4 miles from Steubenville, O. It is 1¼ miles from churches, schools, stores, shops and mill. Is in an excellent community. It is a first class farm, only one acre untillable. 100 acres cleared, well watered and fenced, excellent orchard small fruits in abundance. Good buildings, large two story frame house, tenant house, large stables, sheds, &c. For information see or address me at Holiday's Cove Hancock county, West Virginia.
feb11:2tw SAMUEL ARCHER

WANTED.

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1yw-P.

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co. Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.
sep15:6mw-E.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,
W. H. CHIDESTER,
257 Broadway, New Yc

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

The Anderson Sash Balance

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS. IS NEAT, SIMPLE DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. FACILITATES CLEANING OF WINDOWS.

Recommends itself.

Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.
feb13:1yd&w

Duff's College.

NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
An Old and Reliable Institution.
Harper's Edition of Duff's Bookkeping
Used as a Text Book.
PENMANSHIP.
Instructions and Lectures daily by Wm. H. Duff.
BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT.
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For Circulars address P. DUFF & SONS.

P. DUFF & SONS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
c10-w 124 Second avenue.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
See that Every Package you buy bears that inscription.
de24-1yw

OVER $4,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLARD's Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in
Roofing Slate!
—AND—
TINNED SLATING NAILS,
Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap8:w

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE,
FOR 1871.

The First edition of One Hundred And Fifty Thousand copies of **Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide**, is published and ready to send out—100 pages, and an Engraving of almost every desirable Flower and Vegetable. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated with Three Hundred fine Wood Engravings and Two beautiful

COLORED PLATES.

The most beautiful and the most instructive Floral Guide published. **A GERMAN EDITION** published, in all other respect similar to the English.

Sent free to all my customers of 1870, as rapidly as possible, without application. Sent to all others who order them for **Ten cents**, which is not half the cost. Address
JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.
feb 18:2tw

BANK NOTICE—
Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.
JOHN W. RIDDELL
Solicitor for Associations
PITTSBURGH, June17, 1870. u16.6MW

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from **$5 to $10 per day** in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
jan14:3mw

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100 Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded for prize clubs. Specimen copy free, Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, N. Y. oct15:1y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of Zacheus Scott, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said Decedent are requested to make known the same to me without delay.
ZACHEUS SCOTT, Ex.
ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP, January 4, 1871.
jan5:6tw

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—HAVING been appointed Executor of the estate of SAMUEL WALLACE, dec'd, late of North Fayette, township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to
S. W. EWING, Executor,
Robinson township.
feb11-6tw

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of SAMUEL WADE, dec'd, late of the village of Noblestown, in North Fayette township, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims, present them duly authenticated for settlement to
J. NELSON EWING,
GEORGE K. ROBB,
Noblestown, Feb. 4, 1871. Administrators.
feb11:6tw

Agents! Read This!
We will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich. feb18:6mw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.
Safe! Profitable! Permanent!
JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling-stock, and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than twenty-two thousand acres of land to each mile of road.

The bonds are free from United States Tax; the principal and interest are payable in gold—the principal at the end of thirty years, and the interest semi-annually, at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

The trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7:30 bonds will at all times before maturity, be received at ten per cent. premium (or 1.10), in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income one-third, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM—Your nearest bank or banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities

Those living in localities remote from banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the banks or bankers employed to sell this loan.

After thorough investigation, we have accepted an agency for the sale of these popularly approved bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investers generally.

FOR SALE BY

James T. Brady & Co., corner Fourth avenue and Wood street.

Hart, Caughey & Co., corner Fourth avenue and Wood street.

Masonic Savings Bank, 131 Smithfield street.

Western Savings Bank 59 Fourth avenue.

S. McClean & Co., Bankers, 61 Fourth avenue.

General Agents.

UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD CO.,

HAVE A LAND GRANT DIRECT FROM the Government of 12,000,000 acres of the best farming lands in America 3,000,000 acres choice farming lands on the line of the road, in the State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley, now for sale, for cash or credit at low rates of interest. These lands are near the forty-first parallel of North Latitude, in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain growing and stock raising are unequalled by any in the United States. Convenient to market both east and west. Prices range from $2 50 to $10 00 per acre.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

To settlers with limited means. 2,500,000 acres rich government lands along the road between Omaha and North Platte. Surveyed and open for entry under the Homstead and Pre-emption Laws, and can be taken by "Actual Settlers only."

An opportunity never before presented for securing homes near a great Railroad with all the conveniences of an old settled country. New edition of descriptive pamphlets with maps, now ready and sent free to all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe. Address,—

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner.
U. P. R. R. CO.,
Omaha, Nebraska.
jan10:d1m-w3m

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, syphilis in all its forms. Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Ammenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enables them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own labratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours, 9 A. M to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.
Office, No. 236 Penn Street Pittsburgh, Pa
apr5:d&w

DR. A. G. WALTER,
Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,
PITTTSBURGH,
Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its **Conservative part**, the saving an restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jell:1yw

Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m

BACK ACHE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price. 50 cents per box.

GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
28 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address
E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.
jan14:3mw

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE.
dec24:tf-w 78 Nassau street, New York Ct

Continued from 2d Page.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 18.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up a joint resolution to prevent obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio river, prohibiting the further construction of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, unless it shall be so constructed that the channel span shall have under said bridge a clear headway, at low water, of one hundred feet below the floor beams, suspended from the bottom posts. Mr. Sherman spoke of the interference of the bridge as now being constructed, with a commerce reaching in the aggrega e s ven hundred millions per annum. The matter was one in which the people of the United States were interested. The design was merely to stop the construction of the bridge, until Congress or the courts could take action. A board of engineers had reported that the bridge would undoubtedly be a serious impediment to navigation. What was now asked was to compel the company to erect a bridge one hundred feet above low water mark.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropri tion bill was proceeded with. Various amendments of minor importance acted upon, including one for the general increase of the salaries of heads of bureaus and other officers in the executive departmeets, which after a lengthy discussion was rejected. Upon the bill being reported from the Committee of the Whole, the amendments previously adopted were concurred in, excepting those upon which special votes were requested, including the regulation of judicial salaries, and touching pardons as evidence in the Court of Claims. The latter repeals that provision of the law making the possession of a pardon an evidence of disloyalty.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the impression conveyed by yesterday's debate that the exclusion of rebel cotton claimants from the Court of Claims, left them without remedy, was erroneous. They could come to Congress.

Mr. CONKLING said that under the practice of the Court of Claims, exclusion was not to all persons who took the amnesty oath, but those who specifically accepted pardon. In establishing the Court Congress had distinctly provided that none but loyal men should be admitted to it. Some distinction on the pension rolls should be made in cotton cases.

Mr. BAYARD regretted that the Senator from New York, Mr. Conkling, still sought to keep up the lines of demarcation occasioned by the war. For himself he preferred to see such differences extinguished, as between citizens of a common country without disposing of the bill.

The Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned.

House.

The House met at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. KELSEY, of Kentucky, from the Committee of Conference, on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, made a report which was agreed to.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE in the Chair on the

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL,

The pending question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, in relation to national cemeteries.

Mr. HOUGHTON argued that there was no question as to the title of the Government to the Arlington National Cemetery. It rested on the right of Congress, in the first place, and in the second place on the law of Congress, on the subject of national cemeteries. The courts were open to the descendants of General Lee, and if they had any valid title to Arlington they could go into the Courts and test it. The gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. Jones, er ed in supposing that the American people would ever suffer the bodies of Union soldiers to be dug up by the prowling hyena or malignant traitor.

THE MCGARRAHAN CLAIM.

The Committee recommends the passage of a joint resolution, declaring Wm. McGarrahan not entitled to the relief prayed for in his petition and that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the claim.

Mr. BINGHAM, Chairman of the committee, made a minority report, accompanied with a joint resolution, directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Wm. McGarrahan a duplicate of a patent for a tract of land, it being held that a patent was signed by President Lincoln, and recorded in the Land Office, which was improperly erased or mutilated.

Mr. PETERS, who made the majority report, made an argument in support of it, going over the whole history of the case, which he characterized as a romance of rascality.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Tennessee, member of the Judiciary Committee, stated the reasons which brought him to the conclusions arrived at in the majority report.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, another member of the Committee, stated the grounds on which he was in faver of recognizing the justice of the McGarrahan claim.

Mr. BECK argued that McGarrahan was entitled to the property, the title to which was in dispute, not between McGarrahan and the United States, but between McGarrahan and the New Idra Mining Company.

Mr. KERR, member of the Committee, made an argumant in support of the report of the Committee, and asserted that McGarrahan was a mere figure in the case—a mere instrument or tool in the hands of other men, who stood between him and supplied the money to prosecute the claim.

Mr. COOK said that the New Idra Company was a mere trespasser on lands belonging to the United States. His proposition was that the President of the United States should take possession of the property and put it up at public sale, either as a whole or in such quantities as he might deem best, and the proceeds shall be paid into the Treasury.

Mr. HOTCHKISS, from the Judiciary Committee, presented his views in favor of the majority report, but contended that its adoption would not give the property to the New Idra Mining Company, and that company had no claim whatever. Congress might give it to the New Idra Mining Company, but General Grant's administration never would. He went on also to argue against the claim of McGarrahan, to whom he referred as the poor exile of Erin.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, another member of the Judiciary Committee, explained his views on the question. He said that both McGarrahan and the New Idra Mining Company accused each other of fraud, and he believed both of them. [Laughter.] He did not think either of them had a good title. He was in favor o restoring the mutilated record in the Land Office containing the patent to McGarrahan, because he did not believe in cheating a cheat. He thought the government should sell the property and put the proceeds in the treasury.

Mr. PETERS offered an amendment to Mr. Cook's proposition, to provide that it shall not interfere with the rights of settlers, or miners, or their successors, who have any rights under the statutes of the United States.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that Mr. Peters had better make it at once to give the property to the new Idra Mining Company, for that would be the effect of his amendment.

Mr. PETERS replied that he only wished to recognize the companies rights, if it had rights. The previovs question was moved and seconded, and the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

THE LEGISLATURE

THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 16, 1871.

Mr. GRAHAM presented a petition of five hundred miners of Allegheny county, for the extension of the anthracite mining act to the bituminous regions. A remonstrance from four hundred and eight-eight citizens of Elizabeth, against the local option liquor law.

Mr. ANDERSON—A petition from five hundred citizens of Allegheny county, for local option. Very many petitions were presented for the local option law.

A bill authorizing the Western Penna. Railroad Company, the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, the York and Wrightsville Railroad Company, and the Columbia Bridge Company, to sell their rights and property to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and authorizing the latter to purchase the same, were reported favorably.

Mr. ANDERSON—Relative to a public park in Pittsburgh, being the bill sent by the City Council; Authorizing the Central Board of Education of Pittsburgh to borrow $50,000; Incorporating the New Market Bridge Company, Pittsburgh. This is for springing a bridge all the way from Bluff street to Birmingham. The corporators are James Lippincott, W. H. McClellan, E. P. Jones, Max Moorehead, Henry Floyd, C. H. Armstrong, George Black and others. Capital, $25,000.

THE HOUSE.

The suplement to the act for the prevention of cruelty to animals was considered. The first section provided only twenty persons shall be admitted to street passenger cars, and furnished seats: Second section prohibiting cars from stopping except at street crossings. A general debate of a couple of hours ensued.

Mr. HUMPHREYS moved an amendment imposing a fine of five hundred dollars on managers or directors who require their employees to work more than ten hours per day; requiring conductors to be paid at least two dollars and twenty five cents per day, and drivers two dollars.

The SPEAKER ruled the amendment out as not pertaining to the subject. Numerous amendments were offered increasing the number of passengers to thirty, confining each passenger to one basket; excluding colored; reducing fare to five cents, all of which were defeated, and the bill finally indefinately postponed by a vote of fifty-four to fifty two, which is equivalent to killing it.

Mr. BEARDSLEE, to accommodate Mr. White, tried to get a reconsideration of the House action yesterday in refusing to concur in Senate amendment to the Allegheny Salary Bill, to cencede to the amendment, but the Speaker ruled that the motion could not be considered, as the bill was not in the possession of the House.

Bills permitting wards, boroughs, and townships, to vote every three years on liquor licenses, compensating persons injured by the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors, and preventing the sale of intoxicating drinks on election day, were all postponed, and made special orders for the first of March. The Bill making Westmoreland a seperate Judicial District, was amended by giving the tenth Judicial District two additional law Judges.

THE SENATE.

HARRISBURG, February 17.

Mr. BUCKALEW, from the Constitutional Reform Committee, reported a bill for the revision of the Constitution.

Mr. WHITE announced that the minority would make a different report.

The majority report fixed the second Tuesday of June next for the election both for convention and delegates; the convention to meet at Harrisburg on the second Tuesday of September, with the following limitations of powers: First, sittings shall not extend beyond one hundred days of actual session. Second, one-third of the full convention shall have a right to require a separate submission of any proposed change to a popular vote. There are to be thirty-two delegates at large, each voter to vote for sixteen; one hundred and eight district delegates, who are apportioned by this bill, are elected on the cumulative system; Allegheny has eight each voter to vote for five; salary of delegates, five hundred dollors; mileage, ten cents circular for only two sessions; postage, stationary and contingent, twenty-five dollars a piece.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ANDERSON, exempting ground rent in Allegheny county from taxation, except for State purposes.

Mr. OSTERHOUT, creating Court of Appeals for Pennsylvania, and confesring jurisdiction thereon.

Mr. ANDERSON called up a House bill authorizing the Springfield School District, Twelfth ward Pittsburgh, to borrow money. Passed. Adjourned till Thursday afternoon.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. WHITE moved that the House recedes from its non-concurrence in the Senate amendment to the Allegheny salary and fee bill. He did this, because although the Senate Committee on Conference would be solid for the Senate bill, and at least one of the House Committee would favor it, yet each Committee votes for itself in conferences, and a tie would result in this case.

Mr. HUMPHREYS opposed the motion, urging that the matter should go to the Committee on Conference, where he believed the whole subject would be satisfactorily adjusted.

Mr. WHITE'S motion was disagreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Boileau, Buck, Beardslee, Cloud, Coray, Elliott, Engle, Engleman, Gray, Hall, Herrter, Hewitt, Hoopes, Kerr, Leonard, Letherman, McConnell, McJunkin, Marshall, Miller, (Erie), Moore, Morris, Prize, Quigley, Reinochl, Sloan, Stone, Walker, Warner, Wheeler, White, Wishart, Woolover and Webb—36.

NAYS—Albright, Clark, Conrad, Cummings, Darrah Duffey, Dumbell, Ellis, English, Felter, Griffiths, Hager, Harvey, Humphreys, Johnston, Josephs, Keech, Keene, Keefer, Lamon, Leidig, Lewis, McAteer, McGowan, McKeon, McMullin, McGee, Meek, Milliken, Montgomery, Mooney, Noyes, Parsons, Purcell, Putney, Reyburn, Robb, Rohrer, Rose, Schnatterly, Schwartz, Shurlock, Skinner, Smith, (Dauphin,) Smith, (Philadelphia) Steele, Taylor, Thompson, Wells, Whitson, Wiley, Williams, (Crawford,) Williams, (Luzerne,) Wilson and Zerbe—64.

Speaker WEBB then appointed Messrs. Robb, White and McGowan, in the order named, as a Committee of Conference on the part of the House, one friend of the Senate bill and two opponents. A resolution then passed adjourning the House from to-day till Monday evening, after next, February 27, in which the Senate concurred. The Senate, however, meets on Thursday next. The Committe of Conference on the Allegheny Salary Bill cannot meet now, Mr. Graham having gone to Baltimore.

Mr. ROBB desires an explanation that he did not base his allegation of the position of the Pittsburgh bar on the two dispatches named. He has dozens of letters on the subject.

The Governor to-day appointed Henry Souther, of Elk county, as an additional law Judge of the Schuylkill Judicial district.

ARKANSAS.

Articles of Impeachment Presented Against Governor Clayton.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, February 16.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special says: articles of impeachment were to-day presented in the House against Governor Clayton by Mr. Radgitt. The charges are substantially as follows: That he has conspired with members of the Supreme Court of the State to maliciously and unlawfully deprive the Lieutenant Governor of his office, where he had been lawfully elected by the people and qualified according to the Constitution and laws; he has unlawfully removed N. H. Lock, County Probate Judge and Clerk of Court, who were also constitutionally elected; has directed, encouraged, and aided fraud in the election of one Senator and three Representatives of the General Assembly, from the Thirteenth District; has accepted pecuniary consideration for issuing State bonds, or obligations to and in favor of the Memphis and Little Rock and other railroad companies in utter violation of the law and disregard of official duty as Governor, and other crimes and misdemeanors; therefore it is moved tha he be suspended from exercising functions and that certain members, named, be appointed managers on the part of the House, to conduct the impeachment.

The managers to be instructed to go to the bar of the Senate and in the House of Representatives in the name of the people announce the impeachment of the Governor, and acquaint the Senate with the fact that the House will in due time exhibit and make good the particular articles of impeachment, and demand the Senate to take an order for the appearance of the Governor.

The motion for the previous question carried by a vote of 42 to 38 and articles adopted by the same vote, amid intense excitement.

Clayton had a lot of arms removed from the arsenal to the west end of the Capitol last night, and said is to be swearing in every body he can get as militia is generally understood. Three Supreme Judges will be impeached to-morrow, McClure, Searle and Benit, which will stop the court from rendering a decision in the Johnson case. Justice McClure was made Chief Justice, Vice Wilkshire resigned.

POTTSVILLE. PA.

The Trouble in the Coal Districts.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

POTTSVILLE, February 18.—There are loud protests in all parts against the leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, who steadily refuse to give the feeling of the miners on the subject of resumption, any consideration. The men have shown their willingness to resume work, and in several cases have gone into the mines, but have come out again being threatened with personal violence if they persisted in working, contrary to the mandates of tyrants who ride over them. There are rumors that the furnaces along the line intend to blow out, rather than continue work under the present unsettled state of affairs. The *Miners' Journal* in an article this morning gives the general feeling of all business men. The following is a synopsis of the article: The coal operators will not negotiate with the Committee of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association until they withdraw their claims with regard to the action at the collieries, &c., and if they refuse the operators will have nothing to do with the association, but will ask the men to go to work with a proffer of ample protection, if they have to invoke the whole power of the government to do so. Outside interests are now beginning to understand the cause of these suspicions, and they desire to act without being subject to brutal treatment, or having their property endangered by the torch of a few bad men who surround them.

TAMAQUA, Pa., February 19.—It is rumored that the Workingmen's Benevolent Association and the general operators who have renounced allegiance to the Anthracite Board of Trade are about to institute proceedings against several carrying companies, under what is known as the conspiracy law of the State of Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO.

Fatal Accident—Severe Storm—A Church Demolished—An Insane Man Frozen.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, February 18.—This afternoon, at the Lasalle street tunnel, John Kerr was instantly killed, and Thomas Gorman so badly injured that he can survive but a few hours. While the work of hoisting clay out of the excavation was in progress the derrick chain broke and a bucket full of clay was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of twenty-five feet, striking both of the men named.

A severe storm of sleet, snow and wind commenced about eleven o'clock last evening and lasted two or three hours. The most serious results of the storm was the demolition of the Oakland Congregational Church, located about five miles south of the city, on the lake shore. The Church cost over $20,000. It is a total wreck.

William Schwartz, an insane man, was frozen to death last night in the town of Jefferson, some six or seven miles from this city. His home was at 135 Townsend street, Chicago, and he made his escape from his residence the evening before.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GLADSTONE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, February 18.—During the debate in the House of Commons last night, Gladstone recapitulated the negotiations at St. Petersburg, which he said had been fruitlessly made to depend upon Lord Lyons' withdrawal. He, Gladstone, believed that magnanimity on the part of the Germans, would benefit not only France and Europe, but Germany itself. The subject was here dropped and discussion ensued upon the naval administration, during which Gladstone again addressed the House in defence of the Admiralty, asserting that during the Childers' administration, nearly £2,000,000 taxes were saved to the Count, whose maratime supremacy was at the time assured.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED.

BORDEAUX, February 18.—Immediately after the vote in the Assembly yesterday, the English, Austrian and Italian ambassadors officially visited Thiers, and recognized the French Government.

AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

PARIS, February 16, via London 18.—Notes of the Bank of France for twenty francs, printed on parchment, have been issued, and those for twenty-five francs have been withdrawn. Many members of the diplomatic corps have returned to Paris.

The German Crown Prince, Frederick William, is known to be opposed to the entry of the German army into this city.

Coal is arriving plentifully, but there is no gas.

The journals say that if the National Assembly consents to dismemberment, the Parisian delegation will protest and withdraw.

Rothschild goes to London to convey the thanks of the people of Paris for contributions of food made by the former city.

LETTER FROM THIERS.

BORDEAUX, February 18.—In the National Assembly to-day, President Grevey read a letter from Thiers announcing his appearance with the new Ministers in the Assembly on Sunday.

Rochefort protested against the display of

MILITARY FORCE

Around the Chamber during the discussion upon the declaration of M. Keller in the Committee yesterday.

Generals Chausy and Billut each declared a

DEFENSIVE WAR

Could, if necessary, be successfully prosecuted.

The number of deputies in attendance today exceeds six hundred.

LONDON, February 18.—Lord Lyons telegraphs to the foreign Department that the French Assembly having voted almost unanimously for the appointment of Thiers as Chief Executive, pending the decision of France upon institutions, he has announced verbally to Thiers the recognition of the government by England.

AN ORLEANIST MONARCHY.

BORDEAUX, February 19.—A conversion of the nominal Republic into an Orleanist Monarchy is imminent.

NAPOLEON AS A PRISONER.

BERLIN, February 19.—Napoleon has received notification not to again overstep the privileges of a prisoner, and abstain from any interference in politics, in the form of protests or proclamations. Orders have been given to watch him closely.

The proceedings of the Assembly at Bordeaux yesterday were tumultuous. The members of the Right and Left insulted each other.

A letter from Dunkirk, dated February 16th, says: The Twenty-second French army corps had passed there and will embark by sea for Bordeaux.

THE SMALL POX

Is raging in the North of France, and is especially violent at Lille.

PRUSSIAN DEMANDS.

LONDON, February 18.—A Lille dispatch of to-day, says: The Prussians have made a demand for the taxes assessed in the city of Sedan, for the last quarter of 1870. The municipality only acceded to threats, and were obliged to contract a loan of 210,000 francs to satisfy the demands.

BERLIN, February 18.—The North German *Gazette*, to-day, says: The election of

AN ORLEANIST

To the Presidency of the Republic would imply a speedy renewal of anarchy in France, and prevent a reconciliation with Germany, the Orleanists being sworn enemies of Germany.

MUNICH, February 18.—Prince Adalber, representing the King, closed the session of the Bavirian Diet. In his speech from the throne he alluded to the glorious part taken by the Bavarian army in the war, and promised that Bavaria would ever remain loyally attached to the Imperial fatherland, and he demanded for Germany a firm, united and peaceful Empire.

ELECTIONS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

PARIS, February 19.—The official declaration of the result of the elections for Assembly was made on Friday, before the Hotel de Ville, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The names of Theirs, Favre, Vinoy, Cochin, Picard and Simon, were badly received, and that of General Ulrich was cheered. The new elections will be held in Paris on the 1st and 5th of March. The Conservatives are preparing a carefully selected list of candidates.

The Mayor of the Eleventh arrondissement made a speech, expressing the hope that there was an understanding among the Deputies elected to the Assembly that France should remain a republic. This was received with loud cries of "Long live the Republic!" "Down with Orleanists!" It is announced that Gambetta has been elected to represent Strasburg in the Assembly.

THE PALAIS ROYALE

Has been designated as the future residence of President Thiers, and workmen are busily engaged putting it in order for his reception.

The appointment of Thiers as chief executive of the nation, is

WELL RECEIVED

In Paris, and the journals generally approve of the election of Grevy to the Presidency of the Assembly Rochfort's and Ryat's journals alone find fault with the appointments. Trochu will go to Bordeaux, resign his executive functions, and take his seat in the Assemby.

Letters have been received from several Deputies now at Bordeaux declaring they desire peace, but if the conditions are exhorbitant, they will do their duty.

La France has reason to believe that Bismarck has communicated to Favre the German terms of peace, and Favre has laid them before his colleagues. French newspapers everywhere repel the idea of making any cession of territory. *La Liberte* says that durable peace on such conditions is impossible.

PEACE PROSPECTS IMPROVING.

La Patrie thinks the prospects of peace are improving. It is said that the armistice will be prolonged to the 1st of March. On the restoration of peace a bill will be presented to the Assembly organizing a provisional army, disbanding the present armies, and proposing a commission to inquire and report the best plan for the definite reorganization of the entire military establishment.

La People Francaise says the pretensions put forward by Duc D'Aumoli and Prince De Joinville have created an estrangement between them and Count De Paris, the sole rightful claimant of the Conference, and this may lead to a rupture unless powerful influences prevent it.

The total

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS

Required by the Germans from the city of Paris, have been advanced by the Bank of France.

The *Constitutionnel* says that commercial affairs are recovering from the effect of the enforced seclusion of the city, and within the last few days trade has been very active. The Government has approved a credit of three million francs for public works.

DIEPPE, February 18.—It is reported that at an interview, on Wednesday last, Bismarck admitted to Favre that it was only allowable to exact during the armistice. Contributions levied prior to the 28th of January at Dieppe, therefore hopes are entertained that the amounts exacted from her may be refunded.

LONDON, February 19.—The *Zeitung*, of Augsburg, states, on semi-official authority, that Bavaria asks for no territorial aggrandizement, and the intention of making annexed French territory of a district province of the Empire has not been abandoned.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. SICKLES.

Herald Special.

LONDON, February 19.—A. A. Adie, Secretary of the United States Legation at Madrid, arrived at London with dispatches from General Sickles, on a special mission to Washington, whence he sailed on Saturday. The dispatches are understood to contain information of the entire and satisfactory settlement of all American claims arrising out of the Cuban war, and all controversies relating to the same. Purchase is not mooted but it is thought Spain is not a little disposed to treat on that subject considerately.

EARL GRANVILLE'S LETTER.

Considerable feeling is shown in diplomatic circles at the official announcement from Berlin of the refusal of the Prussian government to receive officially the last letter of Earl Granville, urging peace. The letter was addressed to Lord Loftrus, at Berlin, a copy of which was forwarded to Odo Russell, at Versailles, and bears date of January 20.

After reciting the position of France and the unwillingness of the English government to press its advice, which from its nature would be necessarily discouraging to people defending their own territory, who are the best judges of what their own honor and interests require, the letter continues: No such consideration applies to a frank communication to Germany, who, in the attitude of power and the full tide of her victories, cannot fear misconstruction of the motives in endeavoring to bring about an end to the miseries occasioned by this great war up to the present time. No distinct intimation has been given by the demands of Germany, and Her Majesty's Government does not assume to offer a suggestion about the terms, but believes that a declaration of its views by the Imperial Government would hasten a cessation of the horrors of war, and the losses even of victorious armies in France. When the letter was read in Berlin, and to Bismarck, it in both cases met with an official refusal to receive it, accompanied by the vague announcement that Journey positively refuses to allow any interference by other powers in regard to the question of war or peace, which must be concluded with France alone.

Active intrigues are known to be proceeding in Berlin for the neutralization of Savoy.

Odo Russell, in his advices to the government, states that peace is absolutely certain, but that a revolutionary, warlike movement in the south is highly probable.

Herald Special.

BORDEAUX, February 19.—M. Thiers left to-day for Versailles.

The new ministry is composed as follows: President of Council, Buffet; Minister of War, Le Flor; Public Works, De Larcy; Instruction, Simon; Commerce, Lambricht; Foreign Affairs, Favre; Interior, Pecard; Justice, Du Faure; Marine, Jougerry.

THE NEW HAMBURG DISASTER.

The Testimony all In—The Bodies of Doc Simmons, the Engineer, and his Companion Found.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

POUGHKEEPSIE, February 18.—The most important point in the Coroner's investigation of the New Hamburg disaster, to-day, was the evidence of Conductor Cassum, of the Express train, and Engineer Cornelius Roe, of the oil train, showing that there could have been only a minute and a half or two minutes difference between the arrival of both trains at the draw bridge. All the testimony is in, and the verdict will be given some time next week.

POUGHKEEPSIE, February 19.—E. R. Lowe, of New York, a diver, made a descent at the wreck, this morning, and brought up the bodies of Doc. Simmons, engineer of the express train, and the stranger engineer who was with him. From papers found on the person of the latter his name was ascertained to be James Humphreys, of Carmansville, Pa. The lower part of his body was badly mutilated. The body of Doc Simmons, did not appear to be much hurt. There was a cut under the right ear, one in the side and one on the chin, neither of them visible when taken from the water, but discovered when the body was washed. The remains of both were neatly coffined this afternoon, when the undertakers room was thrown open to the public, and throngs of men, women and children filed by the coffins. The bodies will be taken to New York in the morning. This makes twenty-two ladies in all that have been recovered, and it is thought there is no more. To-morrow the diver will make another descent, to bring up, if possible, the sunken baggage and express matter.

CANADA.

Trade and Navigation with the Dominion.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

OTTAWA, February 18.—The trade and navigation returns for 1870, submitted to Parliament to-day, show an increase both in export and importation. The trade of the Dominion during the past year was upwards of £4,300,000. The greatest advance being in importation, having been from Great Britain, which was nearly £3,000,000 in excess of those of last year. Imports from the United Ssates £22,828,166; £794,809 less than in the preceding year, and exports to the United States, £32,984,652; £513,891 more than in 1869. The returns show that the repeal of the reciprocity treaty has not materially changed the aggregate amount of trade with the United States, but has reversed the relation of imports and exports. Foreign goods exceeding £14,500,000 in value passed through the United States in 1870, in transit to Canadian importers.

Sir George E. Carter, it is stated, is in correspondence with the English Cabinet on the subject of Fenian raids.

MONETARY.

Gold Steady—Stocks Dull—Money Easy.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Gold very steady all day, with 111¼@111½ as the two extremes, and the latest sales at 111⅜. Loans were made at from 1 to 8½ per cent. Clearings $37,000,060. Exports to-day $714,730; exports for the week $1,170,554. Governments strong and steady, but little doing; 5-20's, 62's, 64's, 65's, new 65's, old 67's and 68's have advanced from ¼ to ⅜ per cent. since last night. Stocks were dull all morning. Pacific Mail being rather active and strong. Later in the day the entire market showed some degree of strength, especially Western Union Telegraph and Lake Shore. Western Union Telegraph opened at 46⅜, and sold up to and closed at 47. Lake Shore strong at 94½. The bank statement is unfavorable, and shows that the banks have made a net loss of $904,315 in their legal reserve, but they still hold $19,666,932 above the 25 per cent. required by law. Loans—increase, $3,641,175; specie—decrease, $953,377; legal tenders—increase, $593,347; deposits—increase, $2,229,458; circulation—decrease, $52,323. Money easy at 4 per cent. State bonds dull, with but few transactions in anything.

RICHMOND, VA.

The Virginia State Debt.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

RICHMOND, Va., February 18.—A Join Committee of Finance of the two House of the General Assembly, met last nigh and determined to recommend the paying of the interest on the first of January, on what is known as the old debt of the Commonwealth, amounting to about $32,000,000. The Legislature of 1866 and 1867, funded the accrued interest, and neither the bonds thus created, nor the the interest which has accrued since, on old and new bonds as well, are provided for in this arrangement. A Committee to arrange for the appointment of a Commissioner to take charge of the assets of the State, out of which these two last named items of indebtedness shall be primarily provided for.

The following is the plan to relieve the State debt agreed upon by the Joint Committee on finance of the Legislature. New bonds to be issued for principal of State bonds outstanding, on April 1st 1861, aggregating thirty-two millions. The new bonds are to bear the date of July 1st, 1871, and to run thirty years. They are either to be coupons or registered, at the option of the holder, interest to be paid semi-annually, beginning January 1st, 1872. Coupons to be receivable for State taxes, and interest is to be paid regularly on sterling debt included on thirty-two millions, but the new bonds are not to be issued therefor. The bonds are to be issued for interest accrued or which may accrue to July 1871, and all assets of State including Western Virginia, be made over to commissioners and disposed of by them, first in payment of said accrued interest, and second for the payment of the public debt.

The Legislature to-day passed a joint resolution to adjourn to March 17

CINCINNATI.

Fatal Affray—Highway Robbery—Rates of Freight—Reported Railroad Lease Denied.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, February 18.—James Slack and H. Keller, of Dayton, Ohio, became involved in a quarrel on the street in that city to-day, resulting in Slack endeavoring to cut Keller with a knife, and finally in the latter shooting Slack, first in the cheek, then in the neck, and then in the heart, killing him. Keller defended himself, but finally gave up to the authorities and is now in jail.

John Boyd Henry, a builder of this city, was attacked by four highwaymen at the intersection of the Reading and Walnut Hill roads, about seven o'clock this evening, and robbed of eighteen thousand dollars. Two of the robbers caught the horse and the remainder mounted the buggy and suddenly seized Henry and took the money from his pocket and fled. Henry fired shots from a revolver, without effect.

Fourth class freight from New York to Cincinnati will be reduced next Monday to sixty-five cents and special to fifty.

The report that the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad had been leased by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, is stoutly denied here by persons who have good facilities for knowing the facts in the case. It is thought to be without foundation.

Hazard & Caswell's.

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

$25 00 Reward.

The above reward will be paid should C. F. Galton's Cough Balsem fail to give relief. ja18:d&w1m.

Buy a Weed Sewing Machine.

As you can readily do, with money saved from useless indulgences, on the installment plan offered by Messrs. Jno. Biggert & Son, agent of the Weed, at 116 Market street. You will find it a perfect machine in every respect. wsw-tf

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

[From THE POST of Wednesday.]

A GIRL SHOT.

The Wound Fatal—Intense Excitement—Perpetrator of the Deed Arrested.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock, Tuesday, while two girls, named Mary J. Morgan and Ada Earl, were standing in the bar room of Mrs. Patterson's White Horse tavern, East Liberty, a shot was heard, and simultaneously with the report, Miss Earl fell, with a scream, to the floor. Instant search was made for the perpetrator of the deed, and upon entering the barber shop of Paul Carson, (colored) next door, a revolver was found with one of the chambers unloaded, bearing every appearance of having just been discharged. The circumstances of the case pointed so strongly toward Carson as the person who committed the deed, that his immediate arrest was secured, and he was lodged in the Nineteenth Ward station house.

It appears that the young ladies above mentioned, prior to the accident, had sent two young men into the cellar for some pickles so that the four might have a lunch. These young men, in conjunction with another who was standing in the bar-room at the time the shooting occurred, were also arrested, but were discharged. Drs. J. & D. Perchment were called upon to attend the unfortunate girl, and after a careful examination pronounced the wound to be fatal. At the examination before Deputy Mayor Cartwright, Carson admitted that the pistol was fired by him, but claims that it was purely accidental. He says that the revolver was in his coat pocket, and that while swinging the pocket of his coat around, while laughing and joking with parties present, the pistol was accidently fired. There is, however, a mystery connected with the affair that has not been clearly explained as yet. Up to the hour of writing the young lady is still alive, but sinking rapidly.

RUN OVER.

Another Sad Accident—A Man Run Over and Killed.

Between six and seven o'clock yesterday morning the body of a man was discovered lying across the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Sixteenth street, between the Union and Outer Depots, by the engineer and conductor of the Walls Accommodation train. When found, the man was discovered to be dead and the body frozen stiff. His left leg and arm were cut off, showing every indication that he had been run over by a car or engine. His body was also cut and bruised. The remains were finally gathered up and taken to one of the railroad buildings and Coroner West summoned. A jury was empanneled, and upon searching his clothing, a pocket-book containg scrip was found, a brass chain and a check for a watch, left at the jewelry store of Mr. Wm. Stevenson, on Liberty street. On being summoned, Mr. Stevenson testified that the check was given for a plain silver watch, left at his place for repairs on the 19th of December last, the party leaving it giving his name as Mr. Asmon. Since leaving the watch he had not made his appearance at the store. Mr. Stevenson was of the belief that the deceased was the man who left the watch. The deceased appeared to be about thirty-five years of age, was poorly dressed; had on Kentucky jean pantaloons, knit coat and fur cap. He had chin whiskers, a mustache and black hair. The remains were taken to Aikens' undertaking establishment, on Fourth avenue, where they were left for identification until to-day. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending February 19, 1871:

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Accident 1; Cerebral Apoplexy 3; Apoplexy of the Lungs 1; Cirrhosis of Liver 1; Consumption 4; Convulsions 1; Debility 2; Diarrhœa 1; General Dropsy 2; Puerperal Fever 1, Scarlet Fever 3; Catarrhal Fever Inflammation of the Bowels 1; Inflammation of Br'n and Mening's 1; Inflammation of the Lungs 3; Typhoid Inflammation of the Lungs 1; Marasmus 1; Old Age 4; Unknown 1; Still Born 1.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	9	From 30 to 40	2
From 1 to 2	5	" 40 to 50	3
" 2 to 5	2	" 50 to 60	3
" 5 to 10	1	" 60 to 70	1
" 10 to 15	2	" 70 to 80	3
" 15 to 20	6	" 80 to 90	3
" 20 to 30	2	" 90 to 100	1

Males, 20; Females, 17; White, 34; Colored, 3; Total, 37.

J. GUY MCCANDLESS, M. D.,
Health Physician.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train Thrown Off the Track—One Man Killed.

At about two o'clock yesterday morning, while the freight train from Cincinnati on the Pan Handle Railroad was on its way east, near Reed's Mills, the engine struck a stone lying on the track, close to bridge 39, over Cross creek, when the tender became detached in consequence of the shock, and fell down an embankment of eighteen feet, drawing one of the freight cars after it, and killing Jacob J. Herr, a fireman. The train was loaded with live freight, consisting of cattle, sheep and hogs, which were scattered in every direction. Passengers arriving at the bridge were yesterday transferred to trains awaiting their arrival at the scene of the accident, and it is thought the road will be repaired so that trains will run the entire length of their route to-day, although the bridge was torn to pieces.

The Great Wholesale and Retail Trimming House.

We direct attention to the announcement of the popular house of Messrs Joseph Horne & Co., who it will be seen have removed the retail departments of their business to the elegant new stores in Library Building, and retaining their Market street stores which are to be devoted exclusively for their wholesale business.

They are prepared at all times with an immense stock, the largest and most varied in these parts, which is never allowed to run down, and purchasers either at wholesale or retail will find it advantageous to give them a call.

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

THEY complain of a coal famine in Doylstown.

THE house of David Cornell in Bucks county was burned the other night, and his two children consumed.

THE Greenville *Argus* has no doubt but that the late fire was the work of an incendiary.

MRS. SARAH WILSON, founder of the Chambersburg, College, died a few days ago, at an advanced age.

GEORGE HART, ESQ., one of the oldest members of the Bucks county Bar, died on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at the age of 53.

PETER LAUB, Esq, of Kreidersville, has been unfortunate enough to lose about $900 in money. He was a tax collector and blames a scape-grace relative with taking it.

THE Washington *Review and Examiner* says: During the past game season our well-known fellow townsman and crack sportman, J. Shan. Margerum, made the annexed score: Pheasants, 68; patridges, 117; woodcocks, 12; reed birds, 9; Indian hens, 2; rail bird, 1; rabbits, 81; hawks, 3; owls, 5. The number of squirrels killed by him during the period was so large that he was unable to keep an accurate account of them.

A Friendly Call, and What was Said

It is human nature to tell our friends of our ailments. We all do it, expecting sympathy. Sympathy is a great comfort to invalids. When we have recovered, too, we are fond of talking of the medicines that relieved us. This is a good trait in our humanity. It shows that we are grateful for benefits received.

The other day, Mrs. E. Sutcliff, the well known teacher of crayon painting, whose *atelier* is in Court street, Brooklyn, was visited by a lady pupil, who had been absent from her class nearly a month. "What has been the matter?" said Mrs. S., "Have you been sick?" "Very," was the reply. "What complaint?" "Dyspepsia. I thought I should have died." "Ah! and what did the doctors do for you, my dear?" said Mrs. S. "Nothing," responded the young lady. "A gentleman friend," she continued, with a tell-tale blush, "induced me to try Plantation Bitters, and you see the result: *I am perfectly well.*" This conversation occurred in Mrs. Sutcliff's studio; and it is here given as she relates it, word for word.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth by using *Junipor Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

Buy a Weed Sewing Machine.

As you can readily do, with money saved from useless indulgences, on the installment plan offered by Messrs. Jno. Biggert & Son, agent of the Weed, at 116 Market street. You will find it a perfect machine in every respect. WSW-TF

Rough Skin.

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co. New York.

Blank Books

At Myers, Schoyer & Co., 145 Wood street

Hazard & Caswell's.

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally.

MARRIED:

BAUM—KEOGH—On Tuesday, February 21, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, Mr. LUTHER BAUM, of Port Perry, Allegheny county, to Miss ELLA KEOGH, of St. Vincent, Westmoreland county.

HODGE—HOFER—In New Haven, Conn., Rev. D. MUNSON HODGE, of Danbury, and Miss MARIA LOUISE HOFER.

GILMORE—SMITH—In San Francisco, by the Rev. Dr. Scudder, on the 21st of December, Mr. ARCHIE N. GILMORE, of Steubenville, Ohio, to SUSAN M. SMITH, formerly Miss Susan Herring, of Pittsburgh.

McGARY—HAMILTON—On Thursday evening, Feb. 16, at Nevile township, by the Rev. J. Kirk, Mr. W. H. McGARY, of Allegheny city, and Miss N. E. HAMILTON, of Neville township.

WOODS—TELFORD—In Allegheny city, the 14th inst., by Rev. E. Y. Garrete, Jos. WOODS, of New Haven, Conn., to Miss LIZZIE TELFORD, of Leihi, New York.

POTTS—WATT—On December 22d, 1870, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Ongley, Mr. JOHN W. POTTS, of Allegheny city, and Miss ISABELLA WATT, of Smith's Ferry.

ANDRESS—MCANULTY—Thursday afternoon, February 2, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. McLaughlin, Mr. MARSHALL C. ANDRESS to Miss ANNA MELISSA MCANULTY, all of Allegheny county, Pa., near Pittsburgh.

MACKLEY—McKAIN—On Monday, July 5, 1870, by the Rev. J. H. W. stuckenbury, Mr. GEO. L. MACKLEY to Miss M. J. R. MCCAIN, of Allegheny City.

BOMBAUGH—COCHRAN—On Thursday evening, February 16, at 7 o'clock, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Grace, Mr. M. J. BOMBAUGH, of Birmingham, and Miss KATIE COCHRAN, of this city. No cards.

DIED:

BROOKS—On Thursday evening, the 16th inst., at 5⅜ o'clock, MARY BROOKS, in the 86th year of her age.

WRIGHT—In San Francisco, Cal., on the 18th inst., JAMES H. WRIGHT.

RICHARDSON—On Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, ANNA Z. FLINN, wife of J. H. Richardson, in the twenty-third year of her age.

HOLLIDAY—On sabbath morning, at 11 o'cl'k, SARAH third daughter of Adam and the late Eliza Holliday, aged 14 years and 10 months.

DAVIS—On Monday morning, at 1 o'clock, ELIZA, wife of Abraham Davis, aged 60 years.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following arethe closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD				111⅜
United States	6s, 1881			114¼
"	"	5-20s, 1862		111⅜
"	"	5-20s, 1864		111½
"	"	5-20s, 1865		111½
"	"	10-40s		110⅝
"	"	5-20s, January and July,	1865	11⅜
"	"	5-20s, " "	1867	110⅝
"	"	5-20s, " "	[illegible]	110⅝
Due Coupons				....
Union Pacific Railroad				84⅛
Central Pacific Railroad				71⅞
Cy. Pacifics				113

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
THURSDAY, February 23, 1871. }

REMARKS—The weather, since the snow, has change and is now pleasant and spring like, and we are assured by our reliable weather wise prophet that the "bitter cold weather is now past," and no more return for months. So far as the markets are concerned there has been some changes worthy of particular mention. In flour there has been a reduction by one house of 25c per bbl; others, however, hold for the old rates. In sugars there is a slight reduction and also in one discription of molasses, all of which will be found noted under their proper headings. Trade is generally conceded to be fair, and the stocks ample. The general impression seems to be that there will be a brisk opening, hence an active trade is consequently look for. The produce and local markets are still abundantly supplied with all seasonable articles. This being a legal holiday, there is a partial susponsion of business, hence quotations aro not attractable. We omit them.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
THURSDAY, February 23, 1871. }

REMARKS—This being the birth-day of the Father of his Country, and a legal holiday by State enactment, the patriotic oil dealers, including the telegraph operators, closed their doors; hence we have no transactions to note. After the labors of the past month, a day's respite will do no harm, and may be the precursor of better fortunes to dealers in petroleum. So sincerely hoping, we omit quotation, note or comment for the day.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
MONDAY, February 20, 1871. }

The arrivals of stock this week was larger than that of last week. Forty-five cars of cattle, three of hogs and two of sheep arriving by the different roads running to the Allegheny Stock Yards. In addition to these there was quite a number driven from East Liberty, with about one hundred head from Washington and Green counties, making in all between 1,000 and 1,100 head on sale this morning, quite a large run. The quality of the cattle was above the average of those generally on sale at this market, and butchers had no difficulty in making selections this morning. The market was slow and draggy from the opening to the close, the butchers being well aware of the fact, that the number of cattle in the yards was larger than the local trade required, and in the absence of any Eastern traders to liven matters the market proved to be, as stated, a slow one, with prices pretty much the same as last week. Good cattle ruled at about 7¼c; prime at 7¾c, but not many of that class selling. Quite a number of cattle were left over and will be driven to East Liberty.

ARRIVAL OF STOCK.

The following are the number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep received during the week ending February 20th, 1871, as reported by Mr S. McKown, Cashier of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway:

CATTLE.

	Cars.
M. Varner, Chicago	3
E. Katz, Chicago	2
S. Lowenstein, Chicago	2
L. Keefer, Chicago	2
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	6
Haas & Shamberg, Chiaago	2
S. Krauss, Chicago	1
Greenwalt & Kahn, Chicago	3
Marks & Bro., Chicago	2
Rothchild & Ziegler, Chicago	2
Marks & Keefer, Chicago	1
Hazlewood & Bleakstock, Chicago	2
N. Carr, Chicago	1
Trauerman & Lobeman, Chicago	3
Marks & Bro., Urbana, Ohio	2
Boyd & Douglass, Millford, Ohio	1
H. Hanley, Newark, Ohio	2
Emerick & Co., Newark, Ohio	1
A. Lucas, Newark, Ohio	1
H. Zimmerman, Canton, Ohio	1
J. L. Stanley, Damascus, Ohio	1
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, prepaid	3

HOGS.

Greenwalt & Kahn, Chicago, Ill	1
Needy & Bro., Newark, Ohio	1
N. C. Hollrr, Newark, Ohio	1

SHEEP.

N. O. Holiar, Newark, Ohio	1
Keefer & Kraus, Newcastle, Pa	1

CATTLE SALES.

L. Rothchild and Zeigler sold 78 head Chicago and Washington county cattle at prices ranging from 5½c to 7c.

S. Lowenthall sold 15 head Ohio cattle from 5½c to 6¾c.

Morris Kraas sold 40 head fair Chicago and Washington county cattle from 6c to 7½c.

Mr. Varner sold 54 head Chicago cattle at prices varying from 5½c to 7c, and 19 head Washington county cattle from 5c to 6c.

Jacob Neeley sold 29 head from $6 00 to $7 35, 6 head prime at $7 30, and 15 Ohio cattle from 4½c to 7c.

E. Matz retailed 36 head Chicago stock from 5½c to 7½c.

Shamberg & Haas retailed 20 head fleshy cattle from 6 to 7c, and one load left over.

Keefer & Byer, 15 head at 5 to 6c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 55 head cattle from Chicago, at prices ranging from 5 to 7c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co, retailed 26 head fair Cincinnati cattle at 5¾ to 6¾c; 27 head Ohio and Pennsylvania cattle from 5¼ to 6¾c.

Carr & McAllister sold 62 cattle from 6¾ to 7½c.

R. K. Elliott wholesaled 8 head good cattle at 7½c.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 70 head good cattle from 5 to 7½c.

Simon Marks & Bro, retailed 90 head of Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices ranging from 6@7½c.

Trauerman & Lobeman sold 78 Ohio cattle at 5⅛@7½c.

J. & S. Shamberg retailed 90 head Chicago mixed stock at 5½@7c.

Lucas sold 8 head fat cattle to Mr. Good for 6¾c, and 10 head to Trauerman & Lobeman for 6¾c.

HOGS.

The number of hogs sold this morning was light, probably not more than 150 or 200 head being retailed to our butchers. Prices are too high for them to take any money out of hogs at the present time, and they prefer to buy no more than will supply the immediate demand. Prime hogs are selling from 8½ to 9c; fair 8 to 8½c. Below and sales:

Jacob Neely sold to Emerich & Co. 65 head fair hogs at 8½c.

Emerich & Co. retailed about 100 head at prices ranging from 8¼@9c.

C. Byer sold 12 head good hogs at 8½c.

Greenwalt & Kahn retailed 50 head from 8¼@9c.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was about 1,100 head. The market was a slow one, although all the sheep were sold—some at very good prices, as will be seen below.

SALES.

F. Cathdollar sold 40 head of fair sheep at 5½c.

R. C. Crum sold 25 head extra fine wooled sheep, averaging 100 pounds, at 7½c; 283 head Ohio sheep, from 5@6¼c, and 57 head scallawags at $2 25 per head.

Neeley & McMillen sold 62 head extra Kentucky sheep at 7c; 138 common from $1 50 to 2 per head.

John Drum sold 290 Ohio sheep at prices ranging from 4½ to 6½c.

Adam Eckert sold 114 head from 5 to 6½c, and 60 head for Kauffman from 5 to 6c.

Keefer & Kraus sold 88 head from $2 per head to 6c per lb.

P. Schidmantel, 90 sheep from 4 to 6c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
SATURDAY, February 18, 1871. }

REMARKS.

We are indebted to Mr. C. R. Martin for the following arrivals of stock for the week ending February 18, 1871: Cattle 204 cars. Hogs 80 cars. Sheep 110 cars. Horses 35 cars. Mules 15 cars. This is an increase of 75 cars of the arrivals of the preceeding week, a decrease of eight cars of hogs, and an increase of 20 cars of sheep.

The cattle market for the week is over, none sold to-day, and the yards owing to the inclemency of the weather are entirely deserted. Seven loads of cattle remain in the yards unsold, and will be held over for next week's market. The arrivals at New York for the week were 6,900 head, and a bad market was experienced there on Friday: prices lower and declining, and the market closing weak with some unsold. At Chicago the run was heavy and prices lower, with heavy shipments East, and we do not look for any improvement in the market here next week. Lent commences soon, and this will also have a tendency to make the market bad. Below we find quotations, which are merely nominal:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$6 75@7 25
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	6 25@6 50
Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100	5 75@5 00
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	4 0 @5 25
Stock steers, 800 to 1 000	4 25@5 50

HOGS.

The run of hogs was light to-day, and none are selling, but quotations are nominal at the following figures:

Extra Philadelphia	$8 50
Good to prime Philadelphia, 225@250 lbs	8 25
Good to prime New York, 180@220 lbs	7 65@7 70
Rough to common 150@200 lbs	7 25@7 50
Light and stocks hogs, not quotable.	

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep to-day were 5 loads, but none are selling, and all will be held over till next week. The following were the closing rates:

Good to prime, 85 to 90 pounds,	$4 75@5 00
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 pounds	4 25@6 50
Mean to common, 70 to 75 pounds	3 50@3 75
Foot rot and scalawags, by the head	1 25@1 50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—Cotton firm; middling 14½. Flour, family $6 10@6 35. Wheat dull but unchanged; red $1 37@1 38. Corn steady at 58c. Oats firm; No. 2 52@53c. Barley quiet and unchanged; at $1 00@1 05. Rye steady at $1 00@1 03. Groceries demand good at full prices; excepting refined sugar and New Orleans molasses, which are a shade lower. Oil steady. Eggs 22@23c. Butter steady at 24@28c. Cheese steady at 15@16c. Clover seed dull and declined; $10 75@11 00. Timothy seed dull but unchanged. Provisions dull and nominal; no demand we cannot quote accurately. Pork offered $22 00. Lard 12½@12¾c. Bulk meats 8@10½@11c. Bacon 9½@11½@12c, no sales of concessions of ½c would have to be made to sell. Whisky dull and drooping; 87c asked.

FINANCIAL.

Gold, 111¼. Exchange par.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—Cotton dull but unchanged at 14c. Flour scarce and firm; superfine winter $5 50@5 85; extra winter $6 25; XX $6 30@6 95. Wheat firmer; No 3, $1 23, No 2 red winter held at $1 50. Corn inactive; mixed and yellow on track across the river 48c; do at elevator 60c. Oats firm at 52@54 in elevator; 55@60c for sacked. Barley firm at 95c@$1 00 for choice fall; $1 10 for choice Iowa spring. Rye dull and lower at 95c@$1 00. Whisky steady at 89c. Provisions flat, with only a limited jobbing demand. Pork $22. Bulk shoulders 7½@8c; sides—clear rib 10¼c; do clear 11@12c. Bacon shoulders 12¼c; clear rib 12@12½c. Lard firm at 12½c for choice kettle. Hogs lower at $6 80@7 50. Cattle unchanged.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, February 21—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 1c; No 1 white Michigan $1 50@1 53; amber Michigan $1 35; No 2 red Wabash $1 35; No 3 $1 27; white Wabash $1 45. Corn dull a shade lower; low mixed 56c; yellow 58c. Oats quiet and unchanged; Michigan 50½c. Clover seed dull but nominal at $6 20 per bushel. Hogs steady at $8 50.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, February 21.—Flour—Concessions would have to be made to sell; western family $7 37@8 50. Wheat firm Ohio and Indiana $1 60@1 75. Corn—No 1 white 86c; yellow 79c. Oats 58@60c. Rye 95 @$1 05. Mess pork $23@23 50. Bacon shoulders 10½c; sides 12c; do clear 12½c. Hams, sugar cured, 17@18c. Lard 13½c. Whisky 92@92½c.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, February 21.—Tobacco active; Sales of 360 hhds; common to good lugs $5@6; low to medium leaf $6 50@10. Cotton firm; middling 13¾c. Flour active and firm; extra family $6 00. Grain firm. Provisions firm and demand light. Mess pork $22 50. Bacon shoulders 9½c; clear rib sides 11¾c; clear sides 12½c. Lard 12¼c. Sugar cured hams 16c. Whisky quiet and steady at 87c.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, February 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No 1 red winter $1 37 asked. Corn 60c. Oats 52c. Crude petroleum unchanged at $5; refined dull at 22½@23c.

Poisonous Medicines.

The theory that the virus of disease can be safely counteracted by doses of poison, is false and dangerous. Within the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repository of the medical profession. They are given in small doses, otherwise they would destroy life immediately; but even in minute quantities, they produce, ultimately, very disastrous effects. It is unwise and unphilosophical to employ, as remedies, powerful and insidious drugs, which, in subjugating one disease, sow the seeds of another still more unmanageable. None of these terrible medicaments operates with as much directness and certainty upon the causes of disease as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic and corrective, *without a single deleterious ingredient in its composition.* Arsenic and quinia are given for intermittents; bromide of potassium for nervous disorders; strychnine and prussic acid for general debility; mercury in various forms, for liver complaint; preparations of chloroform and opium for sleeplessness; and yet these deadly drugs do not compare, as specifics for the diseases above enumerated, with that wholesome vegetable invigorant and alterative, while they are all so pernicious that it is astonishing any physician should take the responsibility of prescribing them. Let invalids, for their own sakes, try the Bitters before they resort to the poisons. The relief they will experience from a course of the harmless specific, will render a recourse to the unsafe preparations referred to quite unnecessary.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesal and Retail, at
JOS. FLEMING'S
DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

VINES, PLANTS, TREES,
SHRUBS, EVERGREENS,
FLOWERS, Etc.

BUY YOUR PLANTS AND TREES
Where you can get them true to name and of the best quality.
Catalogues Furnished on Application.

R. CUMMING & Co,
SUCCESSORS TO J. KNOX.
ja19:2md&3mw-eow 137 Liberty Street.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, FOR 1871.

The First edition of One Hundred And Fifty Thousand copies of **Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide**, is published and ready to send out—100 pages, and an Engraving of almost every desirable Flower and Vegetable. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated with Three Hundred fine Wood Engravings and Two beautiful

COLORED PLATES.

The most beautiful and the most instructive Flora Guide published. A GERMAN EDITION published, in all other respect similar to the English.

Sent free to all my customers of 1870, as rapidly as possible, without application. Sent to all others who order them for **Ten cents**, which is not half the cost. Address

JAMES VICK,
feb 18:2tw Rochester, N. Y.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,

W. H. CHIDESTER,
267 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—A LOT CONTAINING 13¾ acres, situated in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., eight miles from Pittsburgh; in sight of McKeesport, ¼ mile off the Monongahela river; good frame house; sand bank open on it; 2 young apple trees; 60 young peach trees, quinces, and grapes. Good spring; all under good fence. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

feb25:4tw THOMAS McGOWAN.

$10 TO $25.

Genuine Oroide Gold Watches. Call or send for circulars. JOHN FOGGAN, Manufacturer, 79 Nassau street, N. Y. feb25:4tw

A VALUABLE GIFT.—30 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail, free. Adress DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. ap16:1yw-8p

Agents! Read This!

We will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich. feb18:6mw

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance to the order of the Orphans' Court of Washington county, Pa., will be sold at public sale on the premises, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1871,

At 1 o'clock P. M., a valuable tract of land, late the property of George Robb, deceased. It is situated in Cecil township, Washington county, ¾ of a mile southeast of the village of Venice, 4 miles from McDonald, on the Pan Handle Railroad, and about the same distance from Canonsburg. It contains 151 acres of excellent land, well watered, and a sufficiency of timber. The improvements consist of two dwellings, one frame and the other log, weather-boarded; two log barns, shedded, and other necessary outbuildings. There is a spring of never failing water at each house, and two good bearing orchards.

The farm being originally in two, is of such shape, and the buildings so situated, that it will divide advantageously, and will be sold in two parts, of 75½ acres each if desired by purchasers, and will sell to better advantage. It is convenient to churches (there being three of different denominations within one and a half miles) schools, mills, &c.

Further descriptions are unnecessary, as it will recommend itself. Terms made known by applying either personally or by letter to the undersigned at Venice Postoffice.

R. G. ROBB, Trustee.
FEBRUARY 20, 1871. feb25:4tw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW
RETAIL STORES!
OF
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
LIBRARY BUILDING,
197 & 199 PENN STREET,

Where we have removed and opened with an entire new stock of everything pertaining to our branch of business.

Our assortment will be found replete at all seasons with the latest novelties, and would invite the attention of persons visiting the city to our stock and prices.

Dress and Sacque Trimmings,
Colored and Black Velvet Ribbons,
Fringes, Gimps and Trimming Laces,
Guipure Lace Berthas,
Guipure Laces—all widths,
Buttons of all kinds,

TRIMMING SATINS.

Trimming Ribbons,
Velvets and Velveteens,
Bow and Sash Ribbons,
Scarfs and Bows,

BONNET SILKS!

Bonnet and Hat Ribbons,
Millinery Goods,
Hats, Bonnets,
Flowers Ostrich Tips

BRIDAL WREATHES!

Orange Blossoms,
Roses, Buds, Crapes, Illusions,
Millinery Laces, Ornaments,

BONNET AND HAT FRAMES, &c.

Embroideries,
Hamburg Flouncings,
Edges and Insertings,
Guipure Embroidered Insertings
And Flouncings and Edgings.
Laces and Lace Goods,
Lama Lace Robes,
Lama Lace Pointes and Sacques,
Pointe and Pointe Applique Lace,

HANDKERCHIEFS!

Collars, Collarettes,
Barbes and Coffieres,
Real Val. Lace,
Collars and Collarettes,
Swiss Over-Dresses, Duchess trimmed, with Real Val. Lace.
Imitation Laces and Lace Goods of every description.

CRAPE VEILS!

English Crapes, Crape Collars and Mourning goods

HOSIERY!

All kinds, Foreign and Domestic, for Ladies and Children, at very low prices.

GLOVES!

Kid, Silk, Berlin, best quality kid at $2 per pair. Good quality Kids at $1 00, in white, black, opera and dark shades.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

White Shirts, Negligee Shirts, Shirt Fronts. Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs.

SPRING UNDERWEAR.

Gents' Hosiery, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs.
Traveling Satchels.
English and American Umbrellas,
Silk Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas.
Ladies' Handkerchiefs—all the different styles and qualities.
Linen Handkerchiefs at 6 cents and up.
Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs at 10 cents.
Extra quality at 25 cents.

SPOOL COTTONS

Braids, Tapes, Combs and small wares generally, at the lowest possible prices. New Goods arriving every day.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S
New Retail Stores,
LIBRARY BUILDING,
197 and 199 Penn Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

JOS. HORNE & CO'S
Wholesale House
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

Having removed our RETAIL DEPARTMENTS from the Market Street House to the new and spacious Stores, Library Building, 197 and 199 Penn Street, will hereafter occupy the old location for the accomodation of their

WHOLESALE TRADE.

Being in constant communication with the Eastern market, we will be prepared at all times to show the latest novelties as soon as out, and by buying exclusively for cash from first hands, and in large quantities, can offer special inducements to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS, thereby saving time, freight and expenses. The following Departments will be kept complete during the entire year, and augmented daily by arrival of

NEW GOODS.

Domestic and Foreign

HOSIERY.

GLOVES,

WHITE GOODS,

HANDKERCHIEFS!

EMBROIDERIES,
Laces, Lace Goods, Trimmings,
Colored and Black Velvet Ribbons,
Satins—all colors.
Black Dress Silks.
Lining and Trimming Silks,
Buttons, Braids, and Tapes.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Neck Wear,

UNDERWEAR.

SUSPENDERS,

MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Irish Linens, Table Damasks,
Huck and Damask Towels,
Toweling, Hoop Skirts, Corsets,

LADIES UNDERWEAR.

Chemise, Drawers, Night Dresses, &c.
White and Colored Skirts,
Hair Goods, Yarns, Zephyrs,
Paper Collars and Cuffs,
Umbrellas, Beltings,
Tailors' Trimmings,
Spool Cotton, Needles, Combs,
Shoe Laces and Small Wares of all kinds.

Millinery and Straw Goods.

HATS, BONNETS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, VELVETS,
VELVETEENS,
SILKS, FRAMES,

And Millinery Trimmings of every description, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale Buyers.

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